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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

ON PRAYER.

"Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss."

(*Continued.*)

6th. We pray that our affections may be weaned from the vanities of time and sense. Here, also, we pray for a good thing, and if instead of obtaining it we become more worldly-minded, it is needless to say that we ask amiss.

Possibly we may have still some faint desires after the thing in question, *in time of prayer*. We may, for one or two half-hours out of the twenty-four, be ready to say with the poet,

"Far from my thoughts, vain world, begone;
"Let my *religious hours* alone;"

while the rest of the time we are habitually driving after the world, in business or amusement, or after religious things which are comparatively of a minor nature, or which if not of a minor nature, may be pursued carelessly or with a carnal spirit. In any such circumstance the case is perfectly plain. Our desires are unproductive, our prayers unavailing.

True religion is not a periodical thing. The man who lives in the enjoyment of it, carries the heavenly influences of his closet with him through the day. A sensible withdrawment of these leaves him in mourning. He is ready to cry out, "Saw ye him whom my soul loveth." He is watchful and humble. He flies far from temptation, and seeks to avoid every appearance of evil. He strives to take up his cross daily, and essays to put on the whole armour of God. Burthened with his weakness and infirmities, and ashamed of his continual deficiencies, he prays for assistance, and obtains it. His desires, carried out into action, are accompanied with faith, which enables him to obtain fresh conquests over the world; and thus it is that his affections are more and more alienated from sublunary objects.

Sometimes the petition we are here considering may be answered by the rod. The soul is burthened with the ties of earth, but does not obtain deliverance. Faith is weak, but sense is strong. Purposes of amendment, though sincere, are feeble; while habits of worldliness have become overpowering. Doubtless, afflictions are often sent in such cases, to sunder the ties and liberate the captive. "Whom the Lord loveth, he chasteneth." "Every branch that beareth fruit, he purgeth it, that it may bring forth more fruit." But how often does the professed Christian pretend to pray for weanedness from the world, while he remains completely immersed in it, and is emphatically at ease in Zion! His prayer is indeed pretence. It can only serve to promote a self-righteous spirit, and lead him before he is aware of it, to form a habit of excusing himself, which is virtually to cast the blame of his back-sliding upon God! Such a person, while at prayer, is constantly heard to ask *liberty* of God to perform his *duties*. He prays that he *may* repent; that he *may* believe; that he *may* love God; that he *may* set his affections on heavenly things. He makes no direct professions of regard to God; he only prays that he *may* have a heart to do so. He, perhaps, does not even dare, while confessing his sins, to say that he confesses or laments them; lest by some means or other, he should possibly be found to commit himself before God! Still he is not, on the whole, alarmed about himself. He remembers that salvation is all of grace, and seems waiting with the expectation, that the graces of the Spirit will be literally poured into his heart; while at the same time he is filling himself with his own devices, and giving his affections to the world. How great must be the guilt, how awful the danger of such a condition! Professed Christian, examine; be honest. Has not the writer here described your case? If he has, then tremble, lest you should at length become a cast-away.

7th. We pray that the love of God may be shed abroad in our hearts. Certainly we pray for a good thing; and, unless we ask amiss, we shall receive it. Here, however, as in the former case, we often act inconsistent with our petitions. The unfortunate word *may*, seems still to imply, as before, not merely a request for *assistance*, but a desire that God will perform for us the work of sanctification, absolutely against our cherished habits, inclinations, and indulgences, and this almost entirely without our own co-operation. Alas, for such prayer as this! Is it not positive rebellion? What else can it be? The command is, "*Love not the world*, neither the things that are in the world. If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him."

We are so constituted by nature, let us here remember, as to be most affected by those things which employ the most of our time, attention, care, conversation and reflection. By this very means our love is cherished and promoted.* Whether it be the love of the world, or the love of the Father, the same principle operates as by a law of the human constitution. The parent, for instance, who asks that he may not idolise his child, while at the same time he employs his hours without restraint in the caresses of doating fondness, asks virtually for the performance of a miracle. The man who asks that he may glorify God in reference to his temporal bounties, while he yet participates in them without watchfulness or self-denial, is equally inconsistent. So the man who prays for the increase of divine love in his heart, while instead of thinking, conversing and reading about the ligitimate objects of this love, he neglects his privileges, and voluntarily gives his time, attention and anxieties chiefly to objects of worldly interest—such a man, it is perfectly evident, asks for that which in the peculiar circumstances it is impossible he should receive. He asks that the order of nature may be suspended, that the uniform laws of mind may be counteracted. As soon might vegetation be expected to spring forth without earth, or air, or moisture, as voluntary love be found turning itself away from the cherished objects of contemplation.

This principle, palpably evident as it must be to the dullest comprehension, seems to be generally forgotten by Christians, in a season like the present. The inconsistencies that arise in consequence, are absolutely endless. To instance, only, in the accumulation of wealth. Wealth is useful, only, as a means of doing good to ourselves and others. A moderate portion of it is usually acquired, under Providence, as a reward of industry and economy. Most of us begin, by small profits and accumulations, to lay up in store for the wants of a future family. As our possessions enlarge, they excite more of our attention and interest, till instead of being regarded simply as a *means* of doing good, they directly engage our affections, till they become the very gods of our idolatry. The perpetual exertion of effort, the uniform application of mind, the continual practice of accumulation—diversified only with losses, which bring care, anxiety and disappointment in their train—all tend, with infallible certainty, to create a habit of worldliness, which divine grace itself never overcomes, without the strong application of counteracting principles. God works by means; and the man who will not be induced to employ them in his own case, against a worldly habit of body and mind, will be given up to the incurable idolatry of covetousness, as a matter of course. Here there is no alternative. The man, if thus left to himself—Christian or no Christian—will inevitably perish.

The truth is, that property is not given to us to be moth-eaten, or consumed by rust. Nor is it a talent to be improved merely by augmentation. What avails increasing strength of body or mind, for instance, if it is not permitted to accomplish any thing? Of what use are scientific acquirements, that live and die merely in the mental store-house of the secluded possessor? Equally useless to the purposes of benevolence—equally lost to the sublime object of glorifying God, are earthly treasures, when improved chiefly for augmentation. The man who loses sight of this fact, loses sight of christian principle, and is already far gone in the paths of the destroyer. The rebukes and chastisements of the divine hand alone can bring him back, and break his grasp upon the world. His habits have become strong by continual indulgence. His riches have become a part of himself. They are his character, his influence, his respectability, his pride, his passion, his idolatry. Let it be remembered, too, that wealth does not uniformly consist of certain absolute quantities. So far as the heart is concerned, one man may chance to adhere to his hundreds, as closely as another does to his thousands.

How vain, then, how full of mockery are all our prayers for holiness of heart, while we continually indulge in the very spirit and character of the world! And how useless is it to expect that the love of God will be shed abroad in our hearts, in answer to prayer, while we make it our daily business to fill them systematically with the love of filthy lucre!

The man who prays acceptably for the increase of divine love, really seeks in the use of appropriate means, to become fervent in spirit, while he is diligent in business. He will not allow himself to make business an excuse for neglecting, or even abridging the privileges of the closet, the family altar, the praying circle, or the evening lecture. Religion is the chosen theme of his contemplations. He will carry it with him wherever he goes. He will speak of it in the spirit of kindness and love. His very countenance will show that he is conversant with heavenly objects. Nor is this all; if his habits have been those of the worldling, he will contend with them; feebly at first, perhaps, but with increasing strength and success.—If he neglects this, his religion dies of course, and his prayers become fruitless.

If Christians, then, would not ask amiss for the influence of the love of God within their hearts, they must immediately begin in earnest to cultivate this affection. They must begin by self-examination, by holy meditation, and by deeds of beneficence. Their converse with the world must be such as becometh saints. It must be continually seasoned with the breath of prayer; and often, too, suspended for the loved retirement of the closet. The path of duty must be every where sought out and followed. Every worldly habit must be assailed; every wrong propensity bridled. Property must be used as a talent committed to us for purposes of benevolence. The man who hoards it up for a future generation, misimproves it as a gift of God, during his own life time.—The man who hoards it up for the mere pleasure of growing rich, actually embezzles his Lord's money. The man who lavishes it unnecessarily upon himself and his family, is, in God's account, a spendthrift. But the man of prayer, the man who really prays and prevails with God, is the man who breaks up the charm of worldly objects by the means above specified. He grapples with the sin of covetousness; nor is there any other way in which he can wrestle and prevail against it, but by continual acts of charitable distribution. Philosophy, as well as religion, shows that this is true.

But before dismissing this topic, permit me to ask, and to ask with emphasis, whether the idolatry of covetousness is not the besetting sin of Christians of the present time? Far be it from me to select some few specimens of overgrown wealth, as the basis of this inquiry. In these there may be much to answer for; but thousands beside them, and tens of thousands, are ensnared by the love of money. Go to them with an object that really awakens their sympathies; will they bless you for coming? Will they urge their cheerful offerings upon you, in remembrance of the Master's love? Will they take joyfully of the spoiling of their goods, that the coffers of benevolence may be filled to overflowing? No; every thing is just the reverse of it. To solicit benefactions even from Christians, who, thriving in this world's goods, are in the daily habit of praying that their affections may be weaned from them; to solicit aid from just such Christians as these, in behalf of objects which they fully approve, and which they hope and pray may be abundantly carried into effect; this, this is the most thankless of all employments; this, by common consent, is the task which of all others requires the greatest self-denial, and patience, and industry, and persevering activity; and calls for the greatest practical knowledge of human nature! How seldom does the Christian meet with the spirit of primitive christianity in this respect! And what is the reason of it? The reason is plain. These Christians, though they will not believe it, are, in the sight of God, guilty of that abominable idolatry which he abhors. The very sight of a charitable solicitor will often discompose them. Then their excuses and pretences, their complaints of the frequency of such applications! It is sometimes enough to freeze the heart of avarice itself, to hear them, and see their rueful countenances.—These beam not with the spirit of beneficence; the strong lines of avarice are there, written out in characters too legible to be mistaken. Can the love of God dwell richly in hearts like these? The thing is impossible. God himself being judge, the thing is impossible.

(*To be continued.*)

For the Western Recorder.

CIRCULAR OF THE WESTERN AGENCY FOR HOME MISSIONS.

Geneva, *November*, 1829.

"But go rather to the lost sheep of the house of Israel." Matt. x, 6.

To the Congregation of ******.

Dear Friends—We are not insensible to the wants of the perishing heathen; we love every department of the great work of benevolence which is acting so benignly on the condition of the world; yet, as our Lord went himself, and sent *first* his disciples to his own kindred and country, so we feel that the cause of *Home Missions* has, in some respects, peculiar claims. This is giving *children* bread; it is providing the water of life for the thirsty and famishing, who are appropriately "bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh;" it is a ministry to the poor of our own border; it is converting the moral deserts of our own land into fruitful fields; it is extending the influence of truth, and laying the foundations of strength and permanency in this young and christian republic, and preparing Zion here for the demands of the redeeming providence of God, in bringing in universally the reign of gospel light and peace over the earth; and we do feel increasingly the responsibility and obligations of this cause, as we come to you again in our accustomed epistle in its behalf.

With the means furnished us the past year, *sixty-eight* missionaries were employed,* and aid rendered towards their support in about *eighty congregations* and *destitute communities*, on numbers of which, besides all the other results of a preached gospel, the Holy Spirit was poured out in grateful measures, adding from four to five hundred souls to the fellowship of the people of God. Several houses of worship were erected, several congregations became able to dispense with further aid, and rising of *thirty* new fields of labour have been taken up; and though you may not now know the amount of good done so well as we do, yet the last day will reveal it, and you and we shall see it together, and (we trust) rejoice over it, in view of the advancing glories of the Redeemer's kingdom, as connected with the charities, and efforts, and prayers of his people in this work.

Some portions of the field under the care of this Board are now nearly supplied. The most of our beneficiary congregations and destitute districts lie west of the Genesee river and near the Pennsylvania line, and the present crisis with them is truly eventful; and the question eminently at issue, whether with seasonable assistance we shall enable them to gain a name and a place among the congregations of Zion, or, leaving them unaided, resign up the ark of God where they dwell, and let them fall before the wiles of error, and that tide of ungodliness which is gaining upon every land-mark of virtue where the gospel is not faithfully and statedly preached.

Our work this year, commencing the first of May, has thus far exceeded that of the past. We have entered on a larger number of new and important fields of labour, and have more missionaries employed than ever before; and while we mourn over the unusual dearth of divine influences at the stations occupied, and desire the friends of missions to intercede with the Lord of the harvest for the descent of the Holy Spirit upon our congregations; yet the cause of truth, of piety, of temperance and the Sabbath, evidently advances among them; less aid is individually needed, and a growing interest is felt for every department of that work, which, under God, is to bring all nations to Christ.

Our pecuniary pledges upon the missionary field, since the first of May, have been rising of $3000, and must, for the whole year, be double that amount, while as yet the *twentieth* part of the needful sum is not received. The treasury of the Parent Society, also, is entirely empty, and we cannot look there for help if we would. The operations of the "Executive Committee" are proceeding, too, on so extended a scale of effort and of good, that, besides providing for our own poor, we would gladly attempt something with them in behalf of the more destitute regions of the south and west.

The period for gathering in the annuity within this agency has now arrived, and we trust it is in your hearts, this year also, to devise "liberal things" for this home charity. The seasons have been propitious; your barns are filled with the former and the latter harvest, and after the successful returns of our treasury in years of comparative want, double discouragement would attend a failure now.

We have waited till the close of the year, that you might see how God has blessed you, and, in the comparative absence of other calls, look distinctly on this home necessity, and in thankfulness provide for it. We have sent out the labourers; they expect us to redeem the pledges we have given them, and we now come to you for the means of doing it. They are at work among your feeble and dependent churches, commissioned to the vineyard of Him who has said, "the labourer is worthy of his hire."

Brethren and friends, we appeal to the love of country, the love of mankind, and the love of Christ, in you. The planting of christian congregations at home lies at the foundation of effort for evangelising the world. Help for the heathen—for the spread of the bible or the christian tract—for the education of a pious ministry—for the cause of temperance or the observance of the Sabbath, or for the religious instruction of youth, can be obtained no where to any extent, beyond the communities blessed *themselves* with the preached gospel. "Go *ye* and teach all nations." A living, evangelical ministry is eminently the appointed means of cutting short the reign of darkness and oppression on the earth, and of bringing in the gladness of the gospel day upon the minds and conditions of men. Christian communities at home are the radiating centres of healthful influence, to act on the moral condition of mankind; it is opening a perennial stream of blessedness to the nations; it is adding another band to the great company of those who would bring all people from the bondage of sin, into the liberty of the sons of God.

Brethren, let *our* land become the asylum of piety; let intellectual light and gospel peace and love inhabit its length and breadth; for, "if the Son make us free, we shall be free indeed." Let this cherished retreat of the Pilgrims become the home of truth, religion and virtue; let it now "prepare the way" of the Son of God, and be among the first to welcome his descent in the glory of his millennial reign.

For the furtherance of this high enterprise, let us each, christian friends, do our part, and by a mutual striving together in its behalf, witness its glad consummation. We rely *much* on the *auxiliary associations*, both *male* and *female*, which are formed within our bounds. Will not those in your congregations, *collectors* and members, come up seasonably to our aid the present year, with renewed effort and enlarged benevolence? Will not the gentlemen of your congregation (unless already formed into an auxiliary) open a subscription for this object, on the Sabbath that this circular is read from the pulpit, and designate some faithful man to circulate the subscription among such as may be present, and receive and forward the amount obtained? Will you not take up a *collection* for home missions, (as some may not otherwise have an opportunity to aid this cause), on the state thanksgiving day, or, if omitted then, on some Sabbath in January? Will not the *wealthy* friends of their country and of missions, on whom we much depend for an ability fully to meet our obligations, remember this cause in their individual benefactions, and send us help as the Lord shall have prospered them? Will not ministers of the gospel, (or church sessions, or officiating members, in vacant congregations), bring this subject before their people, that they all may see how it connects itself with every endearing interest, both for this life and the life to come. As a bounteous Providence authorises it, and as our necessities imperiously demand it, will not as many of the friends and helpers of this cause as can, consistently, graduate their scale of effort for it, somewhat above that of last year, that the good work may not be hindered, and that we may be able to meet our engagements on the missionary field? And while providing the means of help, will not all carry the work of home missions, in unceasing prayer, to the throne of grace, that the Spirit may descend upon "the desolate heritage," and "the wilderness become a fruitful field."

By order and in behalf of the Board,

M. P. SQUIER, *Cor. Sec'ry,*
Western Agency for A. H. M. Society.

From the National Intelligencer.

PRESENT CRISIS IN THE CONDITION OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

NO. XIX.

Messrs. Editors—In the postscript to my last number, I proposed to suspend my communications for some weeks; announcing, at the same time, several topics, which remained to be discussed. This annunciation seems not to have been sufficiently explicit. Permit me, therefore, to state, in the use of different phraseology, the points which ought still to be examined, before the strength of the Cherokee cause can be justly and fully estimated.

Unless I am mistaken, it can be clearly shown—That the original right of the Cherokees, confirmed and guarantied by so many treaties, was not, and could not be, affected by the compact of 1802, between Georgia and the United States: That Georgia so understood the matter, for a quarter of a century after the year 1802, as appears by numerous acts of her legislature: That the proposed plan for removing the Indians is visionary, and derives no support from experience: That the supposed guaranty of a new country would not be entitled to confidence; and that the offer of a guaranty, in present circumstances, would be esteemed by the Cherokees a cruel insult: That the actual removal of the southwestern tribes, would, in all probability, be followed by great evils to them, without any corresponding benefit to them, or to others; and that a conscientious man will be very cautious how he advises the Indians to yield their unquestionable rights, and to commit all their interests to the issue of a mere theoretical experiment, which, to say the least, is very likely to fail, and for the failure of which there can be neither remedy nor indemnity.

Thanking you most sincerely, Messrs. Editors, for the readiness with which your columns were opened for this discussion, I have to solicit further indulgence, while the topics just mentioned undergo a brief examination. For the encouragement of yourselves and your readers, I engage that my numbers shall not exceed five after the present; and there will be ample time for inserting them, before your paper will be occupied by the proceedings of Congress.

It has appeared, that the colony of Georgia, (with the cognisance of the British government), and the state of Georgia, in the days of her youthful independence, negociated with the Creeks and Cherokees, on the undisputed basis, that these Indians were nations; that they had territorial and personal rights; that their territory was to remain in their possession, till they should voluntarily surrender it; and that treaties with them are as truly binding, as treaties are between any communities whatever. Such is the aspect of all the transactions, in relation to this subject; and no candid reader of history can avoid these conclusions. Seven formal treaties, all possessing these general characteristics, have been already mentioned. The last of them was dated in the year 1783, just fifty years from the first settlement of the colony. It is probable, that, within this period, many subordinate negociations were held.

The treaty of Galphinton was made in the year 1785, and is not unfrequently referred to. The next year, a treaty of peace was made between Georgia and the Creeks. I have not been able to find these two documents, nor to ascertain the provisions which they contain. Quotations made from them on the floor of Congress, by a representative of Georgia, leave no room to doubt, that they are of the same general character with the treaties which preceded them.

In 1787, the federal constitution was formed, by the President and Senate of the United States. As this was a subject of great importance, the framers of the constitution not only took care (art. 2, sec. 2) to assign the treaty-making power to the general government, but to inhibit (art. 1, sec. 10) the several states from entering into "any treaty, alliance, or confederation." Since the constitution was adopted, no state has negotiated with the Indians. All public measures respecting them have fallen within the scope of the powers vested in the general government.

Georgia, in her character of a sovereign and independent state, adopted the constitution, and thus became a member of the Union. She must be bound, therefore, by all acts of the President and Senate, which are performed by virtue of powers conferred in the constitution. Very recently, some of her public men have asserted, that the United States have neither the power to make treaties with Indians, nor to cede any part of the territory of a state.

The power to make treaties *with* Indians is denied, on the ground that treaties can be made with *nations only*; and that communities of Indians are *not nations*. Unfortunately for this theory, it was notoriously invented to answer a particular purpose. It is not, and cannot be, entitled to the least degree of credit. Communities of Indians have been called nations in every book of travels, geography, and history, in which they have been mentioned at all, from the discovery of America to the present day. Treaties have been made with them, uniformly under the *name* of treaties, during this whole period. The monarchs of Europe, and the colonies of Europeans, were perpetually making treaties with Indians, in the course of the 17th and 18th centuries. The colony of Georgia always spoke of the Creek and Cherokee *nations*; and the compacts, which she made with them, she called *treaties*. The framers of the constitution must be supposed to have used language in its ordinary acceptation. When the constitution speaks of a *treaty*, it certainly intends every sort of a compact, which the universal voice of mankind had designated by that name.

It would seem, according to the present doctrine of Georgia politicians, that civilised people may be called nations and may make treaties; but uncivilised people are to be called savages, and public engagements with them are to be denominated—*what* such engagements are to be denominated, we are not as yet informed. There must be a new code of national law, and a new set of writers upon it, in order to help Georgia out of her present imagined difficulties; I say *imagined*, because there is no real difficulty, not the slightest. What are the distinctive marks of a civilised people, and who is to decide whether these marks are found in a given case, are matters unexplained. Nor are we told in what respects treaties between civilised nations are to be interpreted differently from public engagements with an uncivilised people.

A representative from Georgia said in his place last winter, that these "agreements with the Indians had improperly been called treaties." (Let it be borne in mind, that Georgia herself *always called them treaties*.) In a subsequent part of his speech, he spoke of the "bad faith" of the Creeks, in not observing the stipulations which they had made in these "agreements;" and to this alleged *bad faith*, he gave additional hard names of "*fraud and perfidy*." We may gather, therefore, the conclusion, that savages are bound by their *agreements*, though these agreements must not be called *treaties*. It is contended, however, that the United States are *not* bound by *their* agreements with the Cherokees, because the United States cannot, in their federal capacity, make agreements with savages, although the general government has the exclusive power of making *treaties with civilised nations*; the whole of which philosophy and logic, when thoroughly digested and concocted, amounts to this; that treaties between civilised nations bind both the parties; but that agreements with savage tribes, while they bind the savages, on the penalty of extermination, to observe every one of their engagements, leave civilised parties at liberty to break every one of *their* engagements, or "*agreements*," whenever it suits their pleasure, or their interest, to do so. This is the morality to be incorporated into the new code of national law, with another section, declaring that all parties to an agreement, even though it be called a treaty, have the perfect right to decide whether they are themselves civilised or not, and whether the other parties are uncivilised or not.

It is by no means favourable to their theory, that Washington, Hamilton, and Jefferson, had the temerity, (following the uninterrupted current of example and authority, which had come down from the discovery of America), to treat the Indians as nations, and to consider engagements with them as being treaties, within the meaning of the constitution. From the origin of our general government to the present day, every President of the United States, not excepting the present incumbent, has used the words treaty and nation, in precisely the same manner.

Besides, the President and Senate must decide, from the nature of the case, what is a treaty, and what is not. Even the supreme court cannot pronounce a document not to be a treaty, which the President and the Senate have pronounced to be one; for the constitution expressly declares treaties to be "the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby." If treaties are the supreme law, they cannot surely be set aside by judicial interpretation.

Again, if the President and Senate should be justly chargeable with a mistake, in extending the treaty-making power to a subject, to which it was not properly applicable; and if the supreme court *might* decide, that a certain document, purporting to be a treaty, is only an agreement between the President and Senate of the United States and another party, although both parties had long understood it to be a treaty, and had observed it as such; in such a case, what would honour and justice require? Should the people of the United States take advantage of a blunder made by their high functionaries, and long acquiesced in; especially if the other party had reposed entire confidence in the validity of the proceeding, and had made important sacrifices in fulfilling his stipulations?

Suppose, for instance, that an agent of the United States had bought ships of Mr. Girard for public purposes, to the amount of $100,000, and the contract had been sent to the Senate and ratified as a treaty. Here would have been a great blunder, no doubt; but is Mr. Girard to suffer by it? When he applies for payment, is he to be told that the contract with him has improperly been called a treaty; that the President and Senate have no power to make treaties on such sub-

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* I do not say *superinduced* or *implanted* in the heart of the impenitent.

* As many may not know the fact, it is proper to state, that no incidental expenses are incurred within this agency, except the necessary postage and stationary bills, and the compensation of the Agent, who, as agent and corresponding secretary, devotes his whole time in conducting the work; and that this expense is defrayed by an individual friend of the cause; so that the entire amount received from all other sources, is appropriated to the support of the missionaries at the stations to which they are sent.

jects; and that, therefore, he cannot be paid for his ships? Mr. Girard would be not a little amazed at this; and might naturally enough exclaim, that, in all his intercourse with mankind, he had never before met with so impudent and so foolish an attempt to cheat. As he grew cooler, he might say: "You have had my ships, and sent them to sea. You engaged to pay me for them. If you called the contract a *treaty*, the name is one of your own choosing. Nor had I any thing to do with sending it to the Senate. I sold my ships to an authorised agent of the government, and he engaged that I should be paid for them. If the transaction is not a treaty, it is at least *a fair bargain;* and that is enough for me. I expect honest men, whether public or private, willingly to execute their bargains; and as to dishonest men, I shall do all in my power to *hold them to their bargains*, whether they are willing or not."

So the Cherokees may plead, that it was not for them to judge as to the extent of the treaty-making power. They made an agreement with men who represented their father, the President. They supposed the President to know the extent of his own powers. At any rate, they relinquished land, and gave up many advantages, for the sake of a solemn guarantee in return. If the agreement, which they made, was not a treaty, it was *an obligatory contract;* and they have a right to expect, and to demand, that the contract shall be fulfilled.

The politicians of Georgia contend, that, if the United States have power to make treaties with Indians, still they have no power to cede away the territory of a state. This objection cannot be supported in any sense. But it is plausible; and the whole plausibility rests in a mere sophism. The United States have never ceded, nor attempted to cede, any part of the territory of Georgia. They simply guarantied to the Indians their original title; or, in other words, the United States solemnly engaged to the Indians that no human power should deprive them of their hereditary possessions, without their own consent. This was no encroachment upon the rights of Georgia, nor did it relate at all to the territory of Georgia; which territory embraced those lands only that had been previously obtained from the Indians. If the treaty of Holston were an encroachment upon the rights of Georgia, why was no complaint made at the time? The Senators from Georgia were in their seats, and the citizens of Georgia were never charged, I believe, with passively surrendering their rights. Why, then, was no complaint made for more than thirty years?

But it is perfectly clear, that the United States *may* cede the territory of any state in the Union by treaty. It may be very improbable: I care not if you say it is morally impossible, that the President and Senate should ever cede any part of what is really and truly the territory of a state. Yet if such an event should take place, the transaction would not be void for want of constitutional power. The general government has the power to make treaties, without limitation. Of course, treaties may be made by the United States on all subjects which are frequently found in treaties of other nations. But there is scarcely a more common subject of treaties, in every part of the world, than a cession of territory. How are foreign nations to know the extent of our treaty-making power? If our President, and two-thirds of our Senators, will cede any part of our territory, there is no help for it, our security lies, not in their want of power to do this, but in their of want of inclination.

If the United States had ceded to England, all that part of the state of Maine which was in possession of the British forces at the close of the last war, how can it be pretended that the treaty would not be binding? Indeed, at this very moment, there is a dispute about the boundaries of Maine. If the King of the Netherlands should egregiously mistake, in deciding the question now referred to him, which, I admit to be very improbable; still, if he should mistake, the state of Maine will lose 7,000,000 acres of land; and all this will be lost by the operation of the treaty of Ghent.

Proud nations have often been mortified by being obliged to cede some part of their territory. It is not probable that our mortification will come from that quarter. We have, however, some permanent causes of severe mortification. If it should be said five hundred years hence, that in the middle of the nineteenth century, the United States were compelled, by an overwhelming force, to cede Staten Island to a foreign power, the fact would not be a thousandth part so disgraceful, as to have it truly said, that the United States adopted from Georgia the maxim that *might is right;** and, in pursuance of that maxim, despoiled an unoffending and suffering people of those very possessions which we had SOLEMNLY GUARANTIED TO THEM FOREVER.

WILLIAM PENN.

* The Legislature of Georgia adopted this maxim, in nearly these words, as I shall show in a quotation from a report, approved by that body, in December, 1827.

ESSENCE OF OPPOSITION.

The following, from the Rochester Observer, does very exact justice to that class of opposers of good things, whom it professes to personate. We hope it may help some of them to understand their own ideas.—*Vt. Ch.*

MESSRS. CHIPMAN AND LOOMIS—I don't like you much; you are destroyers of public peace. A little while ago, and we could ride out on Sunday, and nobody troubled us. We could go journies in stages and on the canal, and it was nobody's business; but now, your pioneerism has broke up our jovial rides, and quiet sunday-travelling; and I tell you I don't like it.

Last summer I determined I would not be "*coerced*" by your presbyterianism, and so started for Albany on Sunday morning; and determining to brave it through, (for my mother used to tell me I must not break the Sabbath), I took a glass of Acker's best Cogniac, to brace up with. But just as I was starting, ding goes a church bell, as if just over my head; but we rattled away and got over the bridge, when the "*fire-and-brimstone*," "*cold water*," "*pioneer*," and *everything else bell*, began to ring at such a tremendous rate, that I almost imagined myself in the capital of Russia, and that the old mammoth bell had begun to roar its anathemas over my head. Just then this thought came into my mind, "the way of transgressors is hard." After a few moments more of agony, we got clear of the churches, and glad was I. When looking about for my companions for the day, I found I had only one poor fellow, who was a stranger, and whose time had been fully occupied in looking at the houses as we passed.

We soon entered into conversation, and I began by speaking somewhat freely of the coercion attempted in this country, by the "*Cold Water Piety Line of Stages*." Of course, he was ready to join in condemning such wicked hypocrisy; and thus I found a kindred spirit. We helped each other to drown reflection much of the time; but after this, the thought came into my mind, "The way of transgressors is *hard*."

I had travelled on the Sabbath in former years, and thought but little about it; but now all the bells of the churches seemed to cry at me; every man I met stared at me; every breeze that blew seemed to whisper to me; and somehow my mind was troubled at every thing. Truly, said I, "the way of transgressors is hard." On my way I met several of my friends, who asked me when I left home, and I must either tell a lie or say on Sunday; and again and again I thought how awkwardly I was situated; and to cap the climax, my principal friend in Albany, on whom I had relied for credit and assistance, incidentally made a remark that he had determined to trust no more sabbath-breakers and rum-drinkers. And now, I don't like your Pioneerism, although I know it is the best way.

ANTI-SABBATH.

NARROW ESCAPE.

George Bennett, Esq. who recently returned to England, from a visit to the stations of the London Missionary Society in all parts of the world, experienced a signal deliverance from danger and death a few weeks since, at Brighton. In a letter to a friend, dated London, October 10th, he says:—

"Yesterday morning, at Brighton, two places (inside) were taken for us in a nine o'clock coach. The coach called to take us up, and then it would proceed with us and take a lady on the cliff, and afterwards intended to proceed on to the coach-office in the town, to take up others there, and start for London. When the coach called, Mr. Goulty, my host, said—You had better send your luggage in the coach, and walk down to the office. This we did, and went to the coach-office, at the appointed minute; but finding no coach there, we inquired of the two respectable females who were in the office; and to our utter surprise, they burst into tears, and said the horses had run away from the door of a house on the cliff, where the coachman had descended to admit a lady into the coach, and had dashed over the cliff, bursting through the iron railing; that the coach was dashed to pieces, and the poor lady, a Mrs. Stuart, in a dreadful state.

"You may suppose, my dear friend, what lively gratitude we felt to God for his providential care over his unworthy servants. We proceeded to the cliff, and found the coach, or rather the fragments, lying on the gravel, having fallen clear eighteen feet perpendicular height. The horses were not greatly injured; in fact, two of them were afterwards put to a borrowed coach, which has brought us to town. The poor lady is lying in the ship tavern, though not without some hopes of recovery. The porter was on the top of the coach, and just threw himself off from the coach before it was precipitated over the cliff."

From the Friend of Peace.

GOVERNOR PENN.

In 1669, Gov. Penn, when in Pennsylvania, was informed of some choice land, not included in his former purchase of the Indians. He caused inquiry to be made of the chiefs whether they would sell it to him. They replied that they did not wish to part with that land, as the bones of their fathers and mothers were lying there; but still, to please their father Onas, they would sell some of it. For a certain quantity of English goods, they agreed to sell him so much land as one of his young men could walk around in a day; "beginning at the great river Cosquanco," now Kensington, "and ending at the great river Kallepingo," now Bristol. The bargain being made, a young Englishman, much accustomed to travelling, was selected to lay out the land. His walk both astonished and mortified the Indians. When they came for their pay, the governor perceived dissatisfaction in their countenances, and asked the cause.

They replied that the young man had cheated them.

"Ah! how can that be?" said William Penn, "was it not of your own choosing that the ground should be measured in this way?"

"True," replied the Indians, "but the white brother make too big a walk."

Some of Penn's commissioners became warm, and said the bargain was a fair one; the Indians ought to stand to it, and if not, they ought to be compelled.

"*Compelled*," replied the governor, "how are they to be compelled? Don't you see that this points to murder?" Then turning to the Indians, with a smiling countenance, he said to them, "Well, if you have given too much land for the goods first agreed on, how much more will do?"

With this the Indians appeared much pleased, and mentioned the number of yards of cloth, and fish-hooks, with which they would be satisfied. These were given, and the Indians shook hands with the governor, and retired smiling and happy. The Indians being gone, William Penn looked around on his friends, and thus exclaimed—"O what a sweet and cheap thing is charity! Mention was made just now, of *compelling* these poor creatures to stick to their bargain; that is, in plain English, to fight and kill them; and all about a little piece of land!"

TEMPERANCE.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The Executive Committee would give notice, that the anniversary of the New-York State Temperance Society, will be held at the capitol in the city of Albany, on the third Tuesday of January next, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Notice is given at this early period, that full opportunity may be afforded to country auxiliaries to prepare and forward their annual reports. These reports should all be in Albany as early as the first week in January, so that time may be given to the Secretary of the State Society to select and arrange the materials for the report of the Executive Committee, which is to be presented to the society on the day of its annual meeting.

That the Committee may be furnished with materials for this report, at once full and interesting, they would take the liberty to suggest some items which should be embraced in the reports of county auxiliaries.

Each county report should contain—

1st. The name of the county society, with a complete list of its officers, and the post-office address of its secretary.

2. The number of its town auxiliaries, with the title, the number of members, and the name of the president and secretary of each.

3. The number of merchants, innkeepers and grocers in the county, who have abandoned the traffic in ardent spirits.

4. The number of distillers in each county; and the number who have, from principle, discontinued the manufacture.

5. The number of the newspapers in the county, whose editors have consented to appropriate a column to temperance, and where a person, other than the editor, engages to fill such a column, the name and residence of that person.

6. Striking facts or calculations, shewing either the extent of the evil of intemperance, or the progress and success of the effort to arrest it.

The Committee earnestly request that the secretary, or some other member of the board of managers of each county society, will attend to this subject without delay; and they would suggest that a convenient opportunity will be afforded to forward these reports by the members of the legislature, who will assemble in Albany from all parts of the state, on the first of January.

Where town associations exist in counties which have no county society, such associations may forward their reports directly to the state society.

All reports may be directed to E. C. Delavan, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and where they are forwarded by private conveyance, they may be lodged in the post-office at Albany.

EDWARD C. DELAVAN,
Chairman of Executive Committee.
D. C. AXTELL, *Sec'ry.*

From the New-York Observer.

AWFUL DEATH OF A DRUNKARD.

It is not perhaps generally known, that the bodies of drunkards are frequently so highly impregnated with spiritous liquor, that they are liable to take fire and burn like pitch pine, when exposed even to the flame of a candle. Such, however, is the fact. Several cases of this kind are reported in medical works, and the following occurred no longer ago than the 16th ult., in Lexington, Ky. Let the drunkard read and tremble:—

On Monday morning, says the Lexington Luminary, of the 18th ult., as two ladies were distributing tracts, in the upper part of Maine-street, they came to the house of Mrs. Monks. The front door was shut, and no one invited them to come in. A black man standing near, directed them to another door, which they entered. But all was silent. They were about to leave the house, when they noticed that the chimney-piece had recently been on fire, and on looking on the hearth, they noticed a few remains of a human being. On closer inspection, they were found to be the ashes of Mrs. Monks. Her body had been almost completely consumed by fire. A foot, and a part of an arm, were the principal remains that identified her ashes, and marked the spot where she was burned, most probably "a living sacrifice" to intoxication. She had lived alone for several months past, kept a little grocery, in which the principal article was whiskey, and for some time had been in habits of intemperance. Whether she fell upon the hearth, in a state of inebriety, or in a fit, cannot be determined. But her end is a solemn warning to all, who indulge in the use of ardent spirits. The circumstance of her being so entirely consumed, can be accounted for, only by her system having become highly inflammable by the excessive use of alcohol.

COST OF INTEMPERANCE.

The Indiana Intelligencer, of November 20th, contains a correspondence between the officers of the Madison Temperance Society, and Jona. F. Ross, judge of the circuit court, on the subject of the expenses incurred by the trial of cases growing out of intemperance. It appears by Judge Ross' letter, that in three courts, there were twenty-seven cases, which grew out of intemperance. These were indictments for riots, affrays, assults, stabbing with intent to kill, &c. &c. The cost of these trials to the individuals was $310, and to the counties $102; making in all $412. From this data, the judge estimates the cost of intemperance in the second circuit, incurred by defendants, and by the state and counties, at not less than $1800 annually. We know not the number of circuits in Indiana, but supposing only two, the annual cost will then be $3600.

This is only one item, in the detail of evils which intemperance inflicts upon a community. When we add to this, the destruction of health, intellect and life; the poverty, disgrace and wretchedness of families; the eternal ruin of immortal souls; the amount becomes incalculable—indescribable.

We are happy to learn, that a meeting of delegates is to be held at Indianapolis, on the 9th of December, for the purpose of forming a State Temperance Society.—*Cincinnati Christian Journal.*

American Temperance Society.—The anniversary of this important society will be celebrated in this city. The day is fixed for Wednesday, the 30th of December. From the arrangements which have been made, there can be no doubt it will be an occasion of deep interest and high satisfaction to the friends of temperance.—*N. Y. Obs.*

INTELLIGENCE.

From the Journal of Commerce.

EDUCATION IN GREECE.

In the ship Circassia, which sailed yesterday (10th inst.) for Smyrna, went passengers Rev. Joseph Brewer and lady, accompanied by Miss Mary Reynolds, of New-Haven, and Master Stephen Field, of Stockbridge, Mass. a brother of Mrs. B. They are destined for the island of Syra, (Greece), where Mr. B. is already advantageously known, having established during his former residence there, and for some time conducted, a flourishing school, which has since been under the care of Dr. Korck, of England. It is the object of Mr. Brewer, and the two ladies, to promote, by every means in their power, the general cause of education in Greece, and particularly the *elevation of females*. The opportunities of usefulness which present themselves in this department of labour, are surprisingly great; and we rejoice that the corps already in the field is to be strengthened by so respectable a reinforcement. It is a part of Mr. Brewer's plan, through the aid of some benevolent individuals in this country, to establish a press at Syra, and publish a newspaper, which shall be devoted alike to the interests of commerce and the moral welfare of the country.—Master Stephen goes out at the charge of his friends, to acquire a knowledge of modern Greek and other Mediterranean languages. The remaining individuals go out under the patronage of the Ladies' Greek Association of New-Haven. Mr. Brewer, we understand, would be willing to receive into his family a few other lads from America, should any wish to avail themselves of so favourable an opportunity to become acquainted with the languages of the south of Europe.

LONDON POST-OFFICE.

Extract of a letter from a merchant of New-York, dated London, October 12, 1829:—

"I proceed to reply to your inquiries relative to the post-office, which I obtained from a person in the employment of the government, in the post-office. They have just moved into the new building, and a most splendid one it is. It is 380 feet long, and about the depth of the wings of the city-hall in your city. There are about 200 persons employed constantly in it; and it has 700 lamps, all lighted with gas. The evening I was conducted through it, the consumption of gas was 100 cubic feet every five minutes, which, at the charge here, of 13*s* 6*d* for a thousand feet, makes about thirty-six dollars an hour for light.

"The post office is closed on the Sabbath, so far as relates to taking out letters, to *all* but a messenger from the army and navy offices. No business of *any kind* is done at the office, except delivering the letters to him. This relates to what are sent by special government messengers. The mails are so arranged, that no one comes into, or goes from London on Sunday.—For instance; there is no mail made up at Liverpool on Saturday for London, because it would arrive on the Sabbath. There are twenty-seven mail-coaches that go from London every evening, at 7 o'clock, except Sabbath evening; and a letter for any part of the kingdom, put into the office at half past seven on Saturday, would remain there until Monday evening's mail. After the office is closed on Saturday evening, no man can get a letter, until it opens on Monday morning, unless it should be a government letter. The mails all arrive in the morning, but not on Sunday morning."—*ib.*

THE CHOCTAWS.

Hebron.—By a letter written from this station, under date of Oct. 25th, by Rev. Mr. Cushman, to his brother at Manlius, it appears that on the first Sabbath of the preceding month, thirty natives had been added to the church by profession; and that other accessions were expected on the 2d Sabbath in November. Ten native members live in the immediate neighbourhood of the mission; and others, among them, it is believed, have become the real children of God. The following extracts, which we make by permission, seem to breathe the true missionary spirit:—

"You know, my dear brother, something what it is to have the responsibility of a pastor, in a season of revival, in a christian land; but you little know what it is to feel such responsibility, during a season of refreshing among a heathen people, who are ignorant, and of a strange language. Knowing the temperament of my mind, you can anticipate something of the state of my feelings during the six months past. But, comparatively, I have done nothing but stood still, and seen the salvation of the Lord.

"We are now building a meeting-house five miles distant, 60 feet by 30. The expense is defrayed by the general mission fund; but the whole care and superintendence devolves upon me. I feel that I shall soon be worn out in the service; but if the heathen are saved, it is enough. O, my dear brother, notwithstanding all the trials, hardships, privations, disappointments, anxieties, and perils, of whatever name or nature, I am subject to, among this people, I cannot find it in my heart to wish to exchange situations with any citizen of the United States. If the Lord should so order it, that this people should remain where they are, I should wish to live with them, and die with them—to rise with them, and ascend with them. Other things have so occupied me these few months past, that I have had but little thought of what we should eat, or what we should drink, or wherewithal we should be clothed. But I know we have need of these things; and the Lord knows it too.

"On the first Monday in the month, when you meet with your church for a concert of prayer, bring before your imagination an assembly of four or five hundred tawny sons of the forest, clad in Indian costume, three-fifths of whom are weeping, and inquiring with anxious solicitude, what they shall do to be saved: Then *pray!*"

The Choctaws have been estimated at about 20,000 inhabitants. The New-York Christian Advocate calculates that about 2000 of this number have joined themselves to the Methodists. Many of these, we suppose, are received as mere inquirers—not as communicants.

From the Vermont Chronicle.

SABBATH MAILS.

The Burlington Free Press, in a long and able article on Sabbath mails, has the following sentence:—

"Among the reasons assigned by Congress for denying the prayer of the petitioners, was the plausible one, that "Congress had no power to legislate in matters of religion."

We cannot suffer this to pass without notice. The truth is, *Congress never denied their prayer*, nor ever assigned any reasons on the subject. The friends of Sabbath mails have indeed *asserted* it, and have raised their note of triumph, so long and loud, that sensible and well-informed people have generally believed them. But never was the force of impudence, in making falsehood pass for truth, more strongly exemplified.

The case stands thus. In both houses, the petitions were referred of course to the committees on post-offices and post-roads. The committee of the Senate reported first. The report was accepted and ordered to be printed. The accepting of a report, however, only releases the committee from further attention to the subject. It implies no approbation of the sentiments of the report. In this case, it *could* not; for the report had never been *read* in the Senate. The committee of the House reported afterwards, more favourably to the petitioners. This report, having been read, was also accepted, and ordered to be printed. So far, no vote had been taken, expressing the views of either house of Congress, on the main subject. The next day, a motion was made in the House, to print several thousand copies of the *Senate* report, as preferable in its doctrines to that of the House. This motion, after a warm debate, was decided in the negative, without a division. The session was now near its close. Much other important business remained to be done. And the subject was not again taken up.

The truth then is, that but one motion was made, upon which the members of either house had an opportunity to express their views by vote; and in that case, the vote, so far as it had any bearing on the great question, was decidedly *in favour* of the petitioners; or at least against their opposers. And yet the thing is spoken of, as if both houses of Congress had solemnly and deliberately denied the prayer of the petitioners!

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY IN CANADA.

This Society, as was mentioned week before last, has been formed by the efforts of Mr. Osgood, who is well known in this country and in England. Our readers are also acquainted, partially at least, with the extensive reformation which has been going on among the Canadian Indians. This Society seems to have been formed for the furtherance of the objects which have hitherto been blessed in so wonderful a manner among the lost wanderers of the wilderness. Whatever becomes of the aborigines of our own borders, the British government, we hope, will maintain a sense of justice to these original proprietors of the soil.

While speaking of Indian improvement, the committee of the Branch Society in Canada, hold the following language, in reference to a proposed seminary.

"This Committee are persuaded that a seminary, in which a set of teachers should be trained up in the knowledge and practice of the useful arts, at the same time that they should receive suitable instructions in grammar, arithmetic, and what is necessary in the French and Indian languages, would prove the most compendious and powerful means of accomplishing the design of the institution. If care were employed to select such persons, as possessed the qualifications of zeal, prudence, and piety, combined with habits of industry and skill in the useful arts, who are prepared to undergo privation and hardship in the discharge of their duty, to subsist on little, helping to support themselves by their own labour, while they performed the office of teachers and instructors, they would be much better qualified to carry on, successfully, the plan of the Society, than men of the highest intellectual attainments, and would certainly be preferable, generally speaking, to any teachers that could be sent out from Great-Britain, while they might be obtained and fitted out at much less expense. The Committee are of opinion, that such a plan as they have suggested, can be carried into effect with very moderate funds; and they are perfectly willing that whatever may be raised in Great-Britain remain in the hands of the Parent Society, and that only a certain definite sum, of no great amount in the first instance, be placed at their disposal, to enable them to prosecute the design, and that the future liberality of the Society be measured by the success of that plan which has now been sketched. With respect to the general course which the Society may adopt, in reference to the aboriginal population, the Committee are of opinion, that they will best fulfil the views of the Society, by maturely weighing the subject; by diligently collecting information with respect to the actual circumstances of the different tribes, the means that may have been heretofore employed, or which may be now in successful operation, for ameliorating their condition; and by establishing a seminary for the instruction of Indian youths, and such other persons as they may select, to go forth as teachers and civilisers."

Sandwich Islands.—Brief communications have recently been received from the missionaries at the Sandwich Islands. The latest date is the 16th of February, six weeks subsequent to the accounts previously received. The mission families were in usual health, and their labours in the various departments were carried forward much as heretofore. The Gospel of Luke was finished except the last sheet. Acts was about ready, and would go to press immediately after the finishing of Luke. Genesis had gone to the press, and one sheet was worked off. A new tract has just been prepared, and printed in an edition of 2,600 copies. It was expected that 3,000,000 pages would be printed at the office during the year ending last April.—*Mis. Herald.*

Mediterranean.—Letters have been received from Mr. Goodell with dates as late as the 19th of August. Mr. Bird had a few days before returned from his tour on the Barbary coast, which was commenced early last spring. The mission presses were in very active operation. The 19th number of the series of tracts in the Armeno-Turkish language was in press; and they were expecting to commence an edition of the whole new testament, in that language, to be printed at the mission press at the expense of the British and Foreign Bible Society.—*ib.*

Death of Mrs. Fernal.—Intelligence has recently been received, that Mrs. Fernal, wife of Mr. Luke Fernal, assistant missionary at Brainerd, in the Cherokee nation, died at that station on the 13th of October, after a sickness of ten days. She enjoyed the presence of God in her last hours, felt the Saviour to be precious, and left evidence that she has gone to rest with him. The age of Mrs. F. was 20 years. She joined the mission near the beginning of the year 1826.—*ib.*

Marriages.—The revised statutes, which go into effect on the 1st of January next, contain the following provisions on the subject of marriages:—

The consent of the parties is essential to the validity of a marriage, as a civil contract. Such consent can be given only by a male of the full age of seventeen years, or by a female of the full age of fourteen years. Marriages between grand parents, parents, children and grand-children, and between brothers and sisters of the half or whole blood, are incestuous and void. Marriages contracted by persons incapable of contracting, or whose consent has been obtained by force or fraud, are void from the time their nullity is judicially pronounced. Marriages are to be solemnised by ministers, county judges, or justices of the peace; who are to ascertain and enter in a book kept by them, the names, ages and place of residence of the parties, and their occupation; the name and evidence of one attesting witness at least, and of two, if there be two present. Proof of the identity of either party, who is not personally known to the minister or magistrate, is to be made by the oath of some known person, which oath may be administered by any magistrate. It is declared a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, for any minister or magistrate to solemnise a marriage, when either of the parties is, to his knowledge, under the age of lawful consent, or an idiot, or lunatic, or any other legal impediment exists. A certificate of the marriage is to be furnished, specifying the same matters required to be ascertained, that the parties were personally known, or satisfactorily proved by the oath of a person known; the names and residences of the attesting witness or witnesses, and the time and place of marriage, and that after due inquiry there appeared no lawful impediment to such marriage. Certificates must be presented within six months after the marriage, to the clerk of the city or town where it was solemnised, or where either of the parties reside. If signed by a magistrate, they are at once to be filed by the clerk and entered in a book; if signed by a minister, it must be acknowledged by him before a magistrate, or proved to have been executed by him. Such certificate, its entry by the clerk, or a copy of either, shall be received in all courts and places as presumptive evidence of the validity of such marriage. The provisions of this article are not to extend to Quakers or Jews.

Preaching to Sabbath Scholars.—There is something in the following paragraphs from the Philadelphian, which is worthy of special consideration:—

"A plan for the spiritual employment of Sunday schools, has been adopted in several congregations of this city, which has already excited considerable interest. Several clergymen are in the practice of delivering occasional lectures, adapted to the capacities of children, to the Sunday schools in their respective churches. They generally set apart some afternoon of the Sabbath for this purpose. On these occasions, a respectable number of the congregation are present; the pupils are often questioned by the ministers on the preceding lecture; and they answer with animation, with one voice, and with the utmost accuracy. We are informed that the tendency of these lectures, is to attach the children to the congregation, to impress their tender consciences, to endear their minister to them, and to make them feel that he is their pastor. Parents of the congregation, too, have been so delighted, that they have been induced to send their own children. As ordinary preaching is above the capacity of many children, we presume that if this plan could be generally adopted, the most pleasing results would be realised."

Sabbath Schools and Pauperism.—At a late meeting to promote the cause of the American Sunday School Union, Rev. Mr. Bedel said:—

"From his own personal observation, he thought he might venture to assure the audience, that Sabbath schools are the best means of preventing pauperism, and improving the condition of the poor; for he had lately visited from 900 to 1000 scholars in these institutions, and among them all he did not find more than a dozen who were not as clean in their persons, and as decently clad, as he would wish to find his own children. Yet many of these children, when sought for the schools, not long ago, were found in the abodes of squalid wretchedness; and their parents thought that they could not send them because they had no decent apparel. Many of them did come in rags; but their parents have been excited by these schools, and by a desire to have their offspring appear as well as others, to a greater degree of prudence and industry.

"At first, many Sabbath school associations afforded clothing gratuitously to poor children; but this practice has nearly ceased; and multitudes of poor families have found themselves able to provide for their own, those comforts which they once, from want of principle and spirit, despaired of enjoying."—*Philadelphian.*

North-Carolina.—A convention of delegates from the different bible societies in North-Carolina, was held in the hall of the House of Commons, at Raleigh, on the 18th of November.—The meeting was numerously attended, and his Excellency Governor Owen was invited to take the chair. Rev. Dr. M'Auley, from the American Bible Society, New-York, and several other gentlemen, addressed the meeting.—Resolutions were adopted for supplying every destitute family in the state with a copy of the bible.

Essays of "William Penn."—The National Council of the Cherokees have passed a resolve, that the "Essays on the present crisis and condition of the Indians," originally published in the National Intelligencer, with the signature of William Penn, shall be translated into the Cherokee language, and published in a pamphlet form. This is done to insure them a more extensive circulation.

The Tables turned.—The Rochester Observer says very justly, "If *legislating* on the subject of Sabbath mails is uniting "church and state," Congress effected this union when they passed the law which requires the post-office to be open on that day; and those who are petitioning for the repeal of this law, are endeavouring to *dissolve* this union, and their opposers are endeavouring to *perpetuate* it."

HOME MISSIONS.

Our readers will be gratified to learn, by the following communication, that the Corresponding Secretary of the Central Agency has arrived in this village, and that the agency have commenced their operations. The friends and patrons of Home Missions, no doubt, will cheerfully come forward and put their hands to the work:—

For the Western Recorder.

The Central Agency have at length commenced their operations; and they are now prepared to give prompt attention to applications for aid, and to the raising of funds, agreeably to the design and plan of the American Home Missionary Society. In entering upon this important object, we have followed what we *believed to be* the leadings of divine Providence. We are not conscious of being influenced by any motives, other than a desire to *honour God* and *save souls*. It is indeed devoutly to be wished, that the whole field within the prescribed limits of the agency, should feel the benign influence of the blessed gospel of Jesus Christ. This is the object of the agency. As God has appointed the instrumentality of man, as the medium through which he exerts a moral influence on our world, we feel it our imperious duty, as Christians, located in this interesting field, to become voluntary agents in dispensing the word of life to this whole community, provided they will receive it at our hands.

We deem it very unimportant by what means this is effected. If some prefer aiding this grand cause through another channel, we have not the least possible objection. No, we greet them as dear brethren, and beseech the great Head of the Church to bless them, and prosper their efforts. Most heartily do we wish them God-speed. The work is sufficiently arduous for *us all*; and the interests of the general object lie too near our hearts, to permit us, *knowingly*, to hinder or embarrass the efforts of any who long and labour for its accomplishment. Fixing our eye on the glory of our Master, *Jesus*, and taking fast hold with our hands upon the work whereunto we are *called*, seeking for no resting place short of that which remains for the people of God, and looking continually for guidance to the great source of true wisdom; we hope to secure the confidence of every friend of the Redeemer, enlist a general co-operation among the churches, and put in motion a train of events, which will result in sad disaster to the empire of Satan, and yield a rich revenue of glory to the King of Zion.

By order of the Central Agency,
R. CUSHMAN, *Cor. Sec'ry.*
Utica, Dec. 17, 1829.

REVIVALS.

There is something which pleases us in the following remarks, by a correspondent of the Connecticut Observer:—

"Is not the withdrawal of the influences of the Spirit, in part, at least, to be ascribed to the prevalence of *spiritual pride* among the children of God? It has often been stated within my hearing, publicly stated, and reiterated with emphasis, in substance, that churches may enjoy a revival of religion when they please. Now, admitting that there is some truth in this declaration, where is the warrant for an assertion so broad, and, perhaps, so bold? Has it not come to pass, by means of this often repeated declaration, that professors of religion have too much forgotten that scripture, which says—"Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord?" Have not Christians too much forgotten, that the Spirit of God "goeth where *He* listeth;" and is not God showing unto his people, that he is a sovereign, and that virtue resides in human means, and in human wisdom, much less than even Christians are wont to believe?

"If there be any foundation for the above remarks, duty is plain. Let pastors and churches appropriately humble themselves before Him, who sitteth as a sovereign on the throne of the universe, and with whom is the residue of the Spirit. Let them devoutly acknowledge, that the work of exciting sinners to the great duty of repentance, and the glory of that work, belong to Him. Such sentiments prevailing, such acknowledgments being devoutly made, may we not expect the return of the influences of that Spirit, by which alone the sinner can be melted to repentance, and the Christian ripened for eternal glory."

The want of humility, and of a sense of entire dependence upon God, together with the existence of spiritual sloth, is the greatest hindrance every where to the progress of revivals.

Ohio.—The following is the extract from the narrative of religion within the bounds of the Synod of Ohio, which was referred to last week:

"In the Presbytery of Columbus, we have heard with pleasure, there has been a revival in three places, all of which have been destitute parts of our church. One of these precious outpourings of the Holy Spirit took place in Canaan congregation, in June last. This church contained only sixteen communicants at the commencement of the revival; it now has forty-nine, and more will doubtless be added. In Berlin and Crane townships, Delaware county, there has been a great outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and many precious fruits and effects have resulted from it. Also, in Mifflin and Jefferson townships, Franklin county, there has been a work of grace; and we are cheered with the hope, that in this once desolate portion of our charge, a church will soon be organised.

"We notice with pleasure and gratitude, revivals in two places, in the bounds of the Presbytery of Athens; one in Waterford, and the other in Salem and Fearing congregations.

"In Harmony and Newman's Creek churches, there has been a work of grace; and although it was not extensive, yet the fruits of it are precious. This is true also as it relates to the congregations of Jersey, in the Presbytery of Lancaster, where pleasing fruits of a work of grace have been seen.

"We cannot pass over in silence many other facts which have come to our knowledge, and which we deem of vital importance, and tending in their own nature to advance the cause of Christ, and build up his kingdom. Of this character do we consider the establishment of Sabbath schools and bible classes, and the organization of tract, temperance, bible and missionary societies. And we hail with joy, and we trust with gratitude to God, the rapid increase and extension of all these means of enlarging the Redeemer's kingdom, and saving immortal souls."

Monson, Mass.—A letter received in this city from Monson, Ms. dated Nov. 5th, says—"There is a powerful revival of religion in this place. It is general throughout the town.—The stout hearted are made to bow to King Jesus." We are informed by another letter, dated Dec. 7, that "on Sunday, the preceding day, sixty were admitted to the church.—*N. Y. Observer.*

Wallingford, Vt.—T. H. Hopkins writes to the editor of the Vermont Chronicle, that the work of grace which commenced in Wallingford, Vt. in March last, has not yet subsided. On the Sabbath, Oct. 25, ten were added to the church, which make in all forty-two that have been received since the revival commenced. Something more than eighty have been hopefully converted during the progress of the revival.

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: DECEMBER 22, 1829.

Worldliness.—Many a christian professor, who is immersed in the business of the world, has doubtless become more or less sensible of his own secret back-sliding of heart, and convinced of the necessity of reform; while yet, from some cause or other, which he has not fully discovered, his proposed amendment is habitually in the future; and even when undertaken, is not prosecuted with any measure of success. Such persons are far from being happy. They have some faint desires, that it might be with them as in days that are past; but their desires are all unproductive and unavailing. They perceive with the eye of the understanding, that they ought to repent of their back-sliding, and return to the Lord, without a moment's delay; but while they confess thus much before Him, and acknowledge it to their christian brethren, they have in reality very little sense of the *sinfulness* of remaining in such a state. Secretly, perhaps, if the truth could be known, they feel half inclined to *excuse* themselves, on account of the peculiar circumstances in which they are placed. They will continually refer to these as great hindrances in the divine life; and if perchance they acknowledge in words that the fault is all their own, they still show conclusively, that this is an acknowledgment of the head, rather than a confession of the heart; that it is a right answer to a question of orthodoxy, rather than a hearty recognition of any thing which they really feel to be true. Such a condition is sufficiently lamentable; but does it not argue more obliquity of heart than has been generally supposed? This is a solemn question, especially at the present time, when the necessity of a revival of religion is, in some few places, beginning in a feeble manner to be realised. Without presuming to bring an accusation against our brethren, we would intreat them to think of this subject in earnest, and in the retirement of the closet, and to make it a special subject of prayer.

The above remarks are suggested by the first article on our first page to-day, in connection with what preceded it last week. If, indeed, it is possible for us to be deliberately filling ourselves with the vanities of time and sense, while we are in the habit of formally praying to be emptied of them; and if it is possible for us to be regularly and systematically cultivating the love of the world, while we are daily praying, or pretending to pray, that the love of God may be shed abroad in our hearts; and if, in addition to this, it is very possible for us to be excusing ourselves, in the midst of such inconsistencies of management—not one syllable of which will for a moment be questioned; then it requires no argument to show, that the subject is worthy of the most serious and prayerful examination, by the rich and by the poor, by the fashionable and by the unfashionable, by every one, who, having named the name of Christ, is not living daily in the enjoyment of religion, and walking in the light of God's countenance. The subject, it will be recollected, is to be continued in two or three of the following numbers.

An Inquiry into the Nature of Sin, &c.—The Boston Recorder, in alluding to the works touching this subject, concludes with the following judicious remarks to those of their readers who wish to investigate these publications: "We say, "if they wish to investigate;" for we should rather advise them to get a knowledge of sin from the bible, and repent of it, and renounce it at the cross of their Redeemer. We regret that our theologians are returning to the manners and employments of the schoolmen, and devoting to the splitting of hairs that time which should be employed in preaching Christ and winning souls."—*Charls. Obs.*

On reading the foregoing paragraph, the thought occurred to us, that however necessary philosophical disquisitions may be found among scientific men, for the dislodgment of subtle errors in christianity, they are far from being useful as a means of growth in grace, among the generality of private Christians. The bible is the book of books. The pure, unsophisticated language of the bible, seconded by the divine teachings, can alone make us wise unto salvation. Do Christians of the present day habitually search the scriptures, as they would search for hidden treasures?

Improvements in Illinois.—The following paragraphs appear in the Illinois Intelligencer:—

"We can remember when there was but *one* presbyterian preacher in this state. There are now *nine*, most of whom are gentlemen of talents, highly qualified to do good; and there are several promising young men preparing for the ministry, in that church.

"We notice these things as among the many evidences which are daily occurring, of the rapid improvement of society in this state. Its population is increasing at this time with a rapidity which has no parallel except in the history of Ohio; and we are well satisfied that it is rising equally as fast in the moral character of its people."

The last particular, we presume, must be admitted with some allowance for unintentional exaggeration.

Abduhl Rahahman.—It is said that this African prince renounced christianity, and reverted to mahometanism, before his death, and even before he landed on his native shores.—*Boston paper.*

This reminds us of what we heard in Philadelphia, a short time since. The prince told a young man, while he was in that city, that the Testament and the *Koran* were the best books he knew of.

Christian Spectator.—The 4th number of this valuable work, which completes the present volume, contains—

1. Review of Adam Clarke's Discourses.
2. Review of the Memoirs of the Life, Time and Writings of Thomas Boston.
3. Review of Tyler's Lectures on Future Punishment.
4. The Fellenberg Institution at Hofwyl.
5. Review of Dwight's Travels in Germany.
6. Review of Dana's Poem.
7. Review of Wilberforce's Practical View of Prevailing Religious Systems.
8. On the means of Regeneration.

The Spirit of the Pilgrims.—We have received the No. for December, of this valuable periodical. The following is the table of contents:—

Communications.—William Whiston: Hints to a Young Minister on the use of the Personal Pronoun. *Reviews.*—Remains of Rev. Carlos Wilcox, late pastor of the north congregational church in Hartford, with a memoir of his life: Annotations on the New Testament, compiled from the best critical authorities, and designed for popular use; by J. P. Dabney. *Miscellaneous.*—The Experiment Tried, or the Effects of Unitarian Ministrations in England: Extracts from Jay's Exercises for the closet. *Notices of Recent Publications.*—Bishop Heber's Sermons, preached in India: An Epitome of the Evidences of Christianity, designed for Families, Sabbath Schools, and Bible Classes, and adapted to youth in general, by Rev. Cyrus Mann: Conversations on the Bible, written for the Mass. S. S. Union, by Erodore: A Discourse delivered at Plymouth, at the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, Dec. 20, 1828, by Rev. Samuel Green: Rev. Dr. Church's Sermon before the Mass. Pastoral Association: Rev. Dr. Park's Sermon before the Auxiliary Education Society of Norfolk County: Address to Friends and Patrons.

"*William Penn.*"—We give the first number of the second series of articles by this writer to-day. The subject will doubtless call forth much discussion during the session of the present Congress. We are inclined to think so, from the character of the President's message, as well as from the exigencies of the case.

Award of Premiums.—A premium of fifty dollars has been awarded by the American Tract Society, to Rev. Austin Dickinson, of New-York, for "the best tract to influence the young to abstain from ardent spirits." Mr. D. has generously declined acceptance of the premium; but the tract will soon be issued in a stereotyped form.

POLITICAL.

FOREIGN.

English and French papers to the 21st of November, have been received at New-York, during the last week, but they contain nothing of much importance.

England.—In this country, things remain much in the same state as at the date of our last advices. Parliament meet for the dispatch of business on the first week in February.

France.—Another change has taken place in the French ministry, which is said to be favourable to the liberal party.

Austria.—This government has effected a large loan with Rothschild and other bankers; which circumstance strengthens the opinion of the continuance of peace in Europe.

Portugal.—Don Miguel has been acknowledged by the Pope and the King of Spain, as King of Portugal; and Lisbon was illuminated on the occasion two evenings in succession.

Russia and Turkey.—Some difficulties have arisen on certain points, the principal of which is the relinquishment, on the part of the Turks, of Giurgevo, the articles relating to the union of the six provinces with Servia, and the hostile attitude of the pacha of Scutari, who, with his troops, menaces the Russians in Adrianople. The Porte has given satisfactory explanations. On the 11th October, Constantinople was perfectly quiet. The Russians were to fall back from Adrianople about the middle of November.

Commerce of the Black Sea.—A commercial letter of the 21st October, from Belgrade, says—"We have advices from Constantinople to the 9th inst. The Turkish government affords fresh proofs every day of its intention to fulfil faithfully the conditions of the treaty of peace. The freedom of commerce exerts a very favourable influence upon the march of affairs. Since September 26th, no less than 160 vessels of different flags have been seen on their way from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea.—Three vessels under the Russian flag have passed before the capital, without asking for firmans."

The Forty-second Highlanders.—The total number of men that belonged to this gallant regiment, from 1797 to 1816, was 13,127. In 1817, there were only three men living in the corps that fought against Bonaparte in Egypt.

A fearful Cargo.—The slave ship Fame, of Cadiz, arrived at Havana from the coast of Africa, landed 3000 and odd sick slaves on the coast of Mantanzas, and lost 600 slaves, and 60 of her crew, on her passage from Africa.—*Three thousand human beings* compressed into the hold of a single ship!! Who can imagine the horrible sufferings which these poor creatures endure? No wonder they all sickened, and that death, the ruler of the grave, rioted upon *six hundred* of their number. But a righteous God did not confine the plague to them; sixty of the crew were swept into eternity, in company with the victims of their cruelty.—*Genius of Universal Emancipation.*

DOMESTIC.

Congress.—No business of importance has as yet been transacted in Congress, except the appointment of the standing committees of the two houses, and the reference of the several subjects comprised in the President's message to the standing or select committees. Until some of these committees report, which is not to be expected until the holidays are passed, the proceedings will probably be uninteresting.

A petition has been presented to the Senate, from Jacob Barker, of New-York, for the repeal of the duty on imported coarse wool, and the allowance of a drawback on the exportation of cordage manufactured from imported hemp.

Report of the Secretary of War.—Among the documents which accompanied the President's message, was the report of the Secretary of War.

The "rank and file" of the army is nearly complete, and desertion is less frequent than formerly.

Amelioration of the army discipline is recommended; the punishments now provided being considered as out of proportion to the offences to which they are annexed.

It is recommended that no soldier be enlisted while in a state of intoxication, or finally received into the army, without having had time allowed him to consider the engagement into which he is about to enter; and the money allowed to officers as a premium for enlistment, it is recommended should be added to the bounty of the enlisted.

The question touching the brevet rank, has been satisfactorily settled. The compensation, however, which is received by a brevet officer, is thought to be too much; and it is suggested that Congress take measures to regulate and reduce the pay.

The surgeon general of the army has, in addition to a salary of $2500, received commutation for fuel and quarters. The latter, though sanctioned by practice, is thought to be contrary to the spirit of the law. The decision of Congress is asked.

The offices of the war-department have been considered "military stations," and hence the officers have, by a provision of an act of Congress, drawn double rations. This is thought to be improper. To prevent this and similar evils to the government, and sometimes inconveniences to the officers, it is recommended that a specific salary be allowed to every officer.

A compliment is paid to the officers of the engineer corps, and an increase of its numbers recommended.

A reference is made to the military academy at West-Point, & notice is taken of some objections made to the institution. These are thought groundless. The academy is recommended to the care of the country, as eminently promotive of kindly feelings among citizens of different portions of the Union, whom it prepares to defend the country from invasion.

It is recommended that a larger annual appropriation than the present, of $100,000, be made for finishing and furnishing the fortifications along our posts and frontiers. Sixteen years must elapse, before, by the present allowance, the intentions of the government can be accomplished.

It is recommended that no more powder be purchased for the magazines; but that its components, salt-petre and sulphur, be supplied, as being less liable to injury.

It is recommended that a discretionary power be placed in some officer, to relieve individuals who have contracted to furnish government with articles, but are prevented by untoward circumstances from complying with their contracts.

An addition to the medical staff is recommended.

To prevent the annoyance experienced by officers on duty, from suits instituted on account of supposed trespasses, in which exemplary damages are awarded, in the belief that government, and not the officer, pays the amount, it is recommended that the trial for such cases be had in the supreme court, without regard to the amount.

The number of revolutionary pensioners was 12,201, of whom 401 have died in the past year. The appropriation for the last year to meet the pensions of revolutionary soldiers, did not equal the demand, and Mr. Biddle, president of the United States bank, came forward voluntarily, and loaned the sum necessary to supply the deficiency.

Some alterations in the invalid pension laws are recommended, by which only those who were wounded in service, or received injury in the actual discharge of duty, shall be entitled to the benefit of the invalid pension.

Mention is made of the reduction of cantonment Towson and cantonment Leavenworth, on account of the insalubrity of their positions.

The subject of removing the Indians beyond the limits of the states, is noticed as a necessary act. To this end large appropriations will be necessary.

Virginia Convention.—Mr. Monroe has, on account of indisposition, resigned his place as president of the Virginia convention, and as a member of that body. P. P. Barbour was unanimously elected president. The convention continues its session. The compound basis of white population and taxation, for the apportionment of the representation in the legislature, has been finally adopted, by a small majority.

Feelings of South-Carolina.—There was a warm and animated debate in the House of Representatives, on the 2d inst. on the resolution introduced by Mr. Barnwell Smith, to request our representatives in Congress to oppose any appropriations for internal improvements. The resolutions were supported by Messrs. Preston, Simkins, Bull, Holmes, Smith and Thompson; and were opposed by Messrs. Butler, Hayne and Legare. (The ayes and nays were called; 99 ayes, 21 nays.) This debate was interesting, not only from the eloquence displayed, but from the determined sentiments expressed in relation to the course that the state would be compelled to pursue, if the present Congress did not grant us redress of grievances. Every speaker in the debate agreed that the state would be called upon to act in the year 1831, if its remonstrances were unheeded.—*Charleston Patriot.*

Gaming in Washington.—On the 30th ult. the corporation of Washington issued a new ordinance, to prevent gaming tables within the city of Washington; and if report be not a lying jade, this is a wise precaution preparatory to the assembling of the "delegated wisdom" of the nation. The National Intelligencer remarks, very properly, that this law "has its origin in feelings of the kindest friendship to such persons, of mature age, as are not sufficiently their own friends; in sympathy for parents whose children are in the road to ruin without redemption; for wives and families who are in danger of being beggared; and in parental regard for the class of young men in business for themselves and others, whose early promise of usefulness and respectability droops and dies away in the distempered atmosphere of the gaming room."—*Boston Patriot.*

The Hornet.—The sloop of war Hornet left Tampico, some months since, on her return to the United States; but not having been since heard of, little doubt remains but that she has been lost at sea.

The Mail.—It is stated in the Washington Journal, that the transportation of the mail in coaches, at this time, amounts to 6,507,818 miles in one year; and on the first of January next, it will be increased to 6,735,810 miles. The whole yearly transportation of the mail, in coaches, sulkies, and on horseback, amounts to about 13,700,000 miles.

Emigration.—The tide of emigration through this place is rapid, and we believe unprecedented. It is believed that not less than 8000 individuals, since the 1st of September last, have passed on this route. They are principally from the lower part of this state and South-Carolina—bound for Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. They jog on, careless of the varying climate, and apparently without regret for the friends and the country they leave behind, seeking "forests to fell," and a "new country to settle."—*Charleston, Kenawha Co. Virginia, Nov.* 6.

Weighty Charge against Printers.—The grand jurors of Richmond county, Georgia, Charles Lapuzan, foreman, have made presentment, as an evil, and one that they "understand prevails too generally, the practice of printers and publishers of newspapers throughout the state, but particularly in the city of Augusta, of employing negroes in the different departments of their establishments; thereby affording them the best possible means of learning to read writing, and affording a source of information to that class of our population, which sound policy forbids."

Important to Duellists.—The circuit court of the 6th district of the United States, including South-Carolina and Georgia, closed its session last week. Nothing of importance occurred in its business, but the finding of true bills for *murder* and misdemeanor, against Hopkins, and the seconds, Simkins and Wilson, in the duel which terminated in the death of Nixon, near this city, last winter.—*Augusta Courier.*

A project has been started for cutting a canal across Hallett's Cove, by which the dangers and objections to the navigation of Hurl-gate may be avoided. The ground has been surveyed by De Witt Clinton, Esq. The canal would be 2,400 running feet in length; and with a width of 127 feet, and a depth of 28 1-2 feet, is estimated to cost $162,152.

The Cherokee Legislature have appointed five delegates to visit Washington city, for the purpose of making known to the representatives of the United States, the feelings of the nation on subjects which are of vital importance.

An intelligent gentleman who has recently returned to this city, from a tour to the west in steam-boats and stages of 1400 miles, in the course of which the Indians were often the subject of conversation, informs us that he has not met with an individual who did not condemn the conduct of Georgia and the United States government.—*N. Y. Obs.*

On the 12th November, seven pirates were shot at St. Johns, Porto Rico. Two of them were Frenchmen, three Spaniards, one Greek, and one American, named Samuel Campbell, belonging to Philadelphia, who, it is said, has respectable connections.

The grand jury of Washington county, lately adjourned without finding a single indictment. This creditable fact is attributed to the "blessed influence of temperance societies."

COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

A meeting will be held in the court-room of the academy, in Utica, on Friday, the first day of January, 1830, at eleven o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of forming a County Temperance Society, for the county of Oneida. The town societies are requested to appoint delegates to attend. Rev. Mr. Axtell, agent for the State Temperance Society, is expected to be present. Addresses will be delivered by Mr. Axtell, and several other gentlemen. All interested in this object, are most respectfully invited to attend.

Dec. 10, 1829.

NOTICE.

The anniversary of the Oswego County Bible Society, will be held at Pulaski, on the second Tuesday in January next, at eleven o'clock. A. M. Elder J. C. Harrison is appointed to preach. The members of the Executive Committee are requested to meet at 10 o'clock, A. M. of the same day. R. T. SMITH.

Dec. 19, 1829.

MARRIED,

At Salina, on the 7th inst. *William Kirkpatrick*, Esq. superintendent of the salt springs, to Miss *Nancy Dunscomb*, of Salina.

In New-York, on the 12th inst. Hon. *Daniel Webster*, of Boston, to Miss *Caroline LeRoy*, youngest daughter of Herman LeRoy, Esq. of New York.

DEATHS.

In Deerfield, instantly, on Friday last, by the accidental falling of a tree, Mr. *John D. Davis*, aged 34, a native of Wales; a man universally beloved by his neighbours and acquaintances. [*Editors at the north and south will please to insert the above.*]

At Northampton, Mass. on the 5th inst. Mrs. *Martha M. Hooker*, wife of Mr. Samuel F. Hooker, of Sacket's Harbour, aged 38. Mrs. H. had repaired to Northampton, as her last hope of recovery from a long protracted illness. Her desire of life proceeded from her deep solicitude for the benefit she might be to a young and promising family. But all was in vain. The skill of the ablest physicians, and the tender and unremitted assiduities of the most devoted friends, were unavailing. The bounds of her earthly residence were determined by the fiat of the Almighty; and in pious submission, her last aspiration was, "O Lord, thy will be done."

At Philadelphia, Mr. *Peter Whiteside*, the confidential secretary and partner of Robert Morris, Esq. during the trying and eventful period of the revolution.

In Washington city, on the 12th inst. Rev. *William Staughton*, D. D. formerly pastor of the Sansom-street baptist church, in Philadelphia, and lately president of Columbia college, Washington city. He was on his way to take charge of a college in Kentucky.

In New-York, on the 15th inst. *Philo Ruggles*, Esq. a distinguished member of the New-York bar, and formerly for many years a resident in Poughkeepsie, aged 64.

In New-Haven, Conn. on the 13th inst. after an illness of but five hours, Rev. *Joseph Perry*, aged 51.

GENUINE FRENCH JUJUBE PASTE, Or, PECTORAL GUM.

THIS Medicine, besides its mild nature, possesses a pleasing taste, colour, and form. Its use is altogether convenient; between meals a small bit of it is kept in the mouth, and renewed when melted. The Jujube Paste has been used lately in Paris, with the greatest success; it is softening, pectoral, and calming; it effectually appeases a cough, and softens the pituitous humour in the throat and breast; and is chiefly beneficial to persons of dry constitution, with a tendency to phthisic, and to those who are liable to hoarseness and loss of voice. For sale by WARNER & HARVEY.

Utica, Dec. 15, 1829. 50

SHEEP-SKINS.

WANTED, a quantity of tanned SHEEP-SKINS, suitable for Bookbinding.

Oct. 27, 1829. HASTINGS & TRACY.

GROCERIES.

PARKER & HASTINGS, No. 80, Genesee street, having received their winter stock of Groceries, offer a general assortment of articles usually kept in their line; among which are—

100 chests Hyson, Young-Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Black Teas, of the first quality;
15 hhds. St. Croix and N. O. Sugars: 12 hhds. Lump and Loaf Do.: 10 boxes Havana and Canton Do.
40 kegs Plug and Twist Tobacco; 40 boxes Pipes;
5000 Sylvia & Cabana's Segars; 10,000 Havana Do.
5 tierces Maccaboy & Scotch Snuff; 100 mats Cassia;
200 boxes Bunch and Bloom Raisins; 20 kegs do.
20 bales Almonds; 10 bales Filberts; 10 bbls. Peanuts;
10 bbls. Brazil Nuts; 100 lbs. Cloves; 100 lbs. Nutmegs;
30 bags Java and Green Coffee; 50 kegs Ginger;
50 bags Pepper & Pimento; 6 boxes Mardelt Mustard;
6 tierces Rice, 5 jars fresh Malaga Grapes;
10 jars Spanish Olives; 150 bags Shot;
150 boxes Windsor shaving Soap; 80 doz. Fancy Do.
100 boxes Bar Do.
50 qr. casks Madeira, Port, Teneriffe, Canary and Malaga Wines; 10 boxes Champaigne.
Citron, Currants; Olive Oil, Capers, Anchovies, Pickles, Pepper Sauce, Lemon Syrup; Chocolate; Sperm Candles; Alum, Copperas, Indigo, &c. &c.

All of which they will sell on the most favourable terms, at wholesale or retail.

Also, 100 bbls. fresh Flour, from Ontario Mills.
100 bbls. Salt; 40 hhds. Molasses; 100 qts. Codfish.

For sale, by PARKER & HASTINGS.
Utica, Dec. 22, 1829. 51w9

MUSICA SACRA.

THE 8th edition of this highly popular Singing-Book is just published. About sixty thousand copies of the former editions have been sold; and the work is now so generally known, that it needs no recommendation of the publisher. There are twelve pages of Chants, and fifty new Pieces of Music, added to this edition, and the typography and paper much improved, without augmenting the price. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Publisher.

Utica, Dec. 8, 1829. 49w3

WOODBRIDGE'S GEOGRAPHY.

JUST published and for sale, the eleventh edition of WOODBRIDGE'S RUDIMENTS OF GEOGRAPHY, for Schools and Academies; constructed upon a new and original plan, to aid the memory, by comparison and classification; with an enlarged atlas of seven maps and two charts, arranged upon new principles, exhibiting, in addition to what is found in other atlases by means of emblems, figures, &c., the various degrees of civilisation of the inhabitants of the earth; the population, form of government, religion, climate, degree of temperature, and productions of all countries, and the comparative size of towns, rivers, and mountains; by Rev. Wm. C. WOODBRIDGE, late teacher in the American Asylum, (foreign correspondent of the Geographical Society of Paris.)

The tenth edition of this work, recently published, consisting of 20,000 copies, has been entirely disposed of within eight months from its publication, and a new edition called for. This unexampled sale, and the regular and increasing demand, may be judged as evidence of the peculiar merit of the system. Experience, the best test of merit, has proved that the peculiar plan adopted, conveys a greater amount of permanent knowledge, renders the pupil more intelligent on the subject of geography, and tends more to enlarge the mind, than that of any similar work. Two editions have been published in England, under favourable prospects of an extensive sale in that kingdom. The author of this work has resided in Europe for several years past; has visited the Fellenberg, and other important literary institutions, with special reference to the science of geography and improvements in education.

Care will be taken to introduce into each successive edition such corrections and additions as the state of the globe or new discoveries shall render advisable. Atlases to the present edition are put up in the quarto form, with an enlarged map of the United States, including New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, on an extended scale.

Recommendations of the superior excellence of the plan upon which this work is formed, and of its claims to originality and patronage, have been obtained from literary gentlemen and teachers of the first respectability, both in our own country and in Europe.

☞ For sale by HASTINGS & TRACY.
Utica, Dec. 1, 1829. 48w6

NEW GOODS.

SATIN REPS, Gros de Inds, Gros de Zeng, Gros de Berlins, Gros de Naps, fashionable colours, for Ladies' cloaks and dresses, with fringes to match—Circassian, Italian Lutestrings, Sarsnet, French Feather Flowers, &c. &c. may be found at

Nov. 17, 1829. SHEARMAN & THOMSON'S.

SHAWLS, &c.

5, 6, 7 & 8-4 black, scarlet & white Merino, long and square Shawls, Lupin & Son's importation, one quarter less than before offered in town. Also, super Merino Cloths, for ladies' dresses, 6-4 wide, at 15s. per yard—are for sale at

Nov. 17, 1829. SHEARMAN & THOMSON'S.

MILLINERY GOODS.

A COMPLETE assortment of Millinery Goods, of every description, for village and country trade, can be found cheap, at

Nov. 17, 1829. SHEARMAN & THOMSON'S.

CARPETS, &c.

7000 Yards Kidderminster, Ingrain and Tariffville Carpets—some fashionable patterns at 6s6 per yard: 150 Carpet Rugs, from $3 to $15: 30 pieces Oil Floor Cloths: Blue, green and drab figured Floor Baize: Blue & green Table, Piano & Stand Covers—are for sale, wholesale and retail, at

Nov. 17, 1829. SHEARMAN & THOMSON'S.

MOREENS.

ELEGANT blue, orange, lemon, scarlet & crimson Embossed MOREENS, with Fringes to match; for which you need look no where else, but at

Nov. 17, 1829. SHEARMAN & THOMSON'S.

SHEARMAN & THOMSON have the pleasure of informing their Friends, that their Fall & Winter Stock of GOODS are now in Store, which is always the largest and most general in town.

Nov. 17, 1829. 48w6

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

JUST received at the Depository of the American S. S. Union, No. 145, Genesee street, a general supply of the Society's Publications. Schools and Auxiliary Unions can avail themselves of an extensive assortment of the Parent Society's Books, from which to select School Libraries, and replenish their Depositories.

NEW WORKS.

Lives of Adam Wallace and Walter Mills, by the author of Wishart, Wishart; Let it alone until To-morrow, or the Life of Robert Benton; Parting Advice to a Youth, on leaving a Sunday School; Monument of Parental Affection to a dear and only Son; Rowe's Exercises; Obookiah; Ruth Lee, by the author of Wild Flowers; Life of Leigh Richmond; Do. Sam'l Pearce; New Testament in paragraphs, by James Nourse, A.M. octavo; Helps to the Gospels; Alexander's Evidences; Union Questions, 1 & 2 vols.; Lessons, printed in large type, on sheets an 1 cards, for the use of Infant Schools; Reward Tickets, with Scripture Texts; Picture Reward Tickets, with a Hymn.

All communications for the American S. S. Union may be addressed to the Agent of the Am. S. S. Union, No. 145, Genesee street, Utica. *Oct.* 20, 1829.

BY order of James Dean, Esq. judge of Oneida common pleas, counsellor, &c.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of *Alfred B. Hatheway*, an imprisoned and insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said judge, at his office in Utica, in the county of Oneida, on the sixth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, for the benefit of all his creditors, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act, entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated this 18th day of December, 1829.

51w10 ALFRED B. HATHEWAY, *Insolvent.*

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a sum of money secured by a mortgage bearing date the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, executed by William Ketchum to Ansel Bruce, of all that certain piece or lot of land, lying and being in Rome, Oneida county, bounded as follows: Beginning on Fish creek, at the corner of land owned by Nathan Ladd; thence south thirty-eight degrees and thirty minutes east, on the line of said Ladd's land, to a stake on the reservation line; then north thirty-six degrees east, fourteen rods, to a stake; then north thirty-two degrees and thirty minutes west, until it strikes the bank of Fish creek, so as to contain forty-two acres and an half of land; then down the bank of said creek to the place of beginning; being part of lot number twenty of the unappropriated lands, as surveyed by Benjamin Wright, in 1809, on the east side of Fish creek: And whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned to the subscriber—Notice is therefore hereby given, that the said mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, and the power of sale contained in said mortgage, at the United States hotel, kept by A. Shepard, in Utica, Oneida county, on the twenty-sixth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated December 17th, 1829.

51m6 Z. P. MAINE, *Assignee.*

POETRY AND MUSIC.

AN INFANT'S LAST SLEEP.

The following lines—says a correspondent of the Connecticut Observer—were sent to me after the death of an infant daughter. Thinking that they may, perhaps, meet the eye, and soothe the heart of some mother who sits beside the cold remains of a "dear lost one," I take the liberty of sending them to you:—

Go to thy sleep, my child,
Go to thy dreamless bed,
Gentle and undefil'd,
With blessings on thy head.

Fresh roses in thy hand,
Buds on thy pillow laid,
Haste from this fearful land,
Where flowers so quickly fade.

Before thy heart hath learn'd
In waywardness to stray;
Before thy feet have turn'd
The dark and downward way:

Ere sin hath scar'd thy breast,
Or sorrow woke the tear,
Rise, and secure thy rest
In yon celestial sphere.

Because thy smile was fair,
Thy lip and eye so bright;
Because thy cradle care
Was such a fond delight:

Shall love, with weak embrace,
Thy outspread wing detain?
No! Angel, seek thy place
Amid the cherub train.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE INDIANS.

The following extract comprises that part of President Jackson's late message to Congress, which relates to the Indians. In giving it place, however, we cannot omit referring our readers to the "Brief View" of Indian claims, published in the last Recorder, as a satisfactory answer to all the doubts and difficulties which the President entertains on the subject:—

The condition and ulterior destiny of the Indian tribes, within the limits of some of our states, have become objects of much interest and importance. It has long been the policy of government to introduce among them the arts of civilisation, in the hope of gradually reclaiming them from a wandering life. This policy has, however, been coupled with another, wholly incompatible with its success. Professing a desire to civilise and settle them, we have, at the same time, lost no opportunity to purchase their lands, and thrust them further into the wilderness. By this means they have not only been kept in a wandering state, but led to look upon us as unjust and indifferent to their fate.—Thus, though lavish in its expenditures upon the subject, government has constantly defeated its own policy; and the Indians in general, receding further and further to the west, have retained their savage habits. A portion, however, of the southern tribes, having mingled much with the whites, and made some progress in the arts of civilised life, have lately attempted to erect an independent government within the limits of Georgia and Alabama. These states, claiming to be the only sovereigns within their territories, extended their laws over the Indians; which induced the latter to call upon the United States for protection.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the general government had a right to sustain those people in their pretensions? The constitution declares, that "no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state," without the consent of its legislature. If the general government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate state within the territory of one of the members of this Union, against her consent, much less could it allow a foreign and independent government to establish itself there. Georgia became a member of the confederacy which eventuated in our federal union as a sovereign state, always asserting her claim to certain limits, which having been originally defined in her colonial charter, and subsequently recognised in the treaty of peace, she has ever since continued to enjoy, except as they have been circumscribed by her own voluntary transfer of a portion of her territory to the United States, in the articles of cession of 1802. Alabama was admitted into the Union on the same footing with the original states, with boundaries which were prescribed by Congress. There is no constitutional, conventional, or legal provision, which allows them less power over the Indians within their borders, than is possessed by Maine or New-York. Would the people of Maine permit the Penobscot tribe to erect an independent government within their state? And if they did, would it not be the duty of the general government to support them in resisting such a measure? Would the people of New-York permit each remnant of the Six Nations within her bounds, to declare itself an independent people, under the protection of the United States? Could the Indians establish a separate republic on each of their reservations in Ohio? And if they were disposed, would it be the duty of this government to protect them in the attempt? If the principle involved in the obvious answer to these questions be abandoned, it will follow that the objects of this government are reversed, and that it has become a part of its duty to aid in destroying the states which it was established to protect.

Actuated by this view of the subject, I informed the Indians inhabiting parts of Georgia and Alabama, that their attempt to establish an independent government would not be countenanced by the Executive of the United States, and advised them to emigrate beyond the Mississippi, or submit to the laws of the states.

Our conduct toward these people is deeply interesting to our national character.—Their present condition, contrasted with what they once were, makes a powerful appeal to our sympathies. Our ancestors found them the uncontrolled possessors of these vast regions. By persuasion and force they have been made to retire from river to river, from mountain to mountain, until some of the tribes have become extinct, and others have left but remnants, to preserve for a while their once terrible names. Surrounded by the whites, with their arts of civilisation, which, by destroying the resources of the savage, doom him to weakness and decay, the fate of the Mohegan, the Naragansett, and the Delaware, is fast overtaking the Choctaw, the Cherokee, and the Creek.—That this fate surely awaits them, if they remain within the limits of the states, does not admit of a doubt. Humanity and national honour demand that every effort should be made to avert so great a calamity. It is too late to inquire whether it was just in the United States to include them and their territory within the bounds of new states whose limits they could control. That step cannot be retraced. A state cannot be dismembered by Congress, or restricted in the exercise of her constitutional power. But the people of these states, and of every state actuated by feelings of justice and regard for our national honour, submit to you the interesting question, whether something cannot be done, consistently with the rights of the states, to preserve this much injured race?

As a means of effecting this end, I suggest for your consideration, the propriety of setting apart an ample district west of the Mississippi, and without the limits of any state or territory, to be guarantied to the Indian tribes, as long as they shall occupy it; each tribe having a distinct control over the portion designated for its use. There they may be secured in the enjoyment of governments of their own choice, subject to no other control from the United States, than such as may be necessary to preserve peace on the frontier and between the several tribes. There the benevolent may endeavour to teach them the arts of civilisation; and by promoting union and harmony among them, to raise up an interesting commonwealth, destined to perpetuate the race, and to attest the humanity and justice of this government.

The emigration should be voluntary; for it would be as cruel as unjust, to compel the Indians to abandon the graves of their fathers, and seek a home in a distant land. But they should be distinctly informed, that if they remain within the limits of the states, they must be subject to their laws. In return for their obedience, as individuals, they will, without doubt, be protected in the enjoyment of those possessions which they have improved by their industry. But it seems to me visionary to suppose, that in this state of things, claims can be allowed on tracts of country on which they have neither dwelt nor made improvements, merely because they have seen them from the mountain, or passed them in the chase. Submitting to the laws of the states, and receiving, like other citizens, protection in their persons and property, they will, ere long, become merged in the mass of our population.

GOVERNMENT OF THE TONGUE.

Whenever we find ourselves obliged to speak of the character of others, let us be religiously careful to say nothing but what we know to be strictly true. Let us speak as if we were upon our oath, for God sees and hears us. If the choice is left us, let us mention their virtues rather than their failings; their excellences rather than their defects.—*Young.*

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

EFFECTS OF AN EARTHQUAKE.

The following extraordinary effect of the earthquake at Lima, in 1828, was witnessed by an officer of his majesty's ship Volage:—

"At half past 7 o'clock on the morning of the 30th of March, a light cloud passed over the ship; at which moment the noise usually attendant on earthquakes in that country, resembling heavy distant thunder, was heard. The ship was violently agitated; and, to use the words of the informant, felt as if placed on trucks, and dragged rapidly over a pavement of loose stones. The water around "hissed as if hot iron was immersed in it." Immense quantities of air bubbles rose to the surface, the gas from which was offensive. Numbers of fish came up dead along side. The sea, before calm and clear, was now strongly agitated and turbid; and the ship rolled about two streaks, say fourteen inches each way. A cry of "There goes the town!" called the attention of the crew towards it. A cloud of dust, raised by the agitation of the earth, and the fall of houses, covered the town from view, whilst the tower of the garrison chapel, the only object visible above the dust, rocked for a few seconds, and then fell through the roof; and from the high perpendicular rock at the north end of the island of St. Lorenzo, a slab, supposed thirty feet thick, separated from top to bottom of the cliff, and fell with a tremendous noise into the sea. The wharf, or pier, was cracked three parts across, showing a chasm of eighteen inches wide. The chronometers on shore, except those in the pocket, and most of the clocks, stopped, whilst the rates of chronometers afloat were in many instances altered. A great number of lives were lost; amongst them were four priests, killed in the churches, one of them by the falling of an image, at whose base he was at prayer. The Volage's chain cables were lying on a soft muddy bottom in thirty-six feet water; and, on heaving up the bower anchor, to examine it, the cable thereof was fouud to have been strongly acted on, at thirteen fathoms from the anchor, and twenty-five from the ship. On washing the mud from it, the links, which are made of the best cylinder wrought iron, about two inches in diameter, appeared to have undergone partial fusion for a considerable extent. The metal seemed to have run out in grooves of three or four inches long, and three-eighths of an inch diameter, and had formed (in some cases at the end of these grooves, and in others at the middle of them) small spherical lumps or nodules, which, upon scrubbing the cable, fell upon the deck. The other cable was not injured, nor was any similar occurrence heard of amongst the numerous vessels then lying in the bay. The part of the chain so injured was condemned on the vessel being paid off at Portsmouth, and is now in the sail field of the dock yard."

DEPTH OF THE OCEAN.

The depth of the ocean is a point which has puzzled alike philosophers and practical men, and is, after all, left in a wide field of conjecture. The most probable guide is analogy, and the wisest men, judging by this criterion, have presumed that the depth of the sea may be measured by the height of mountains, the highest of which are between 20,000 and 30,000 feet. The greatest depth that has been tried to be measured, is that found in the northern ocean, by Lord Mulgrave. He heaved a very heavy sounding lead, and gave out along with it, cable rope of the length of 4680 feet, without finding the bottom.—*Malte Brun.*

A NEW CANAL PROJECT.

A notable project is suggested in the *Journal des Debats*, in a letter from a Frankfort correspondent. This is nothing less than the formation of a canal to unite the Danube and the Rhine, and thus to secure the means of an uninterrupted navigation from the tower of London to the golden horn at Constantinople, or the most distant part of the Euxine and Levant. Thus Europe might be traversed from its western to its eastern extremity by steam-boats; and travellers, without changing their conveyance, might start from the Thames to visit the ruins of Troy, or the pyramids of Egypt.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

The committee of French physicians, sent to Egypt in order to try the effects of chlorine in arresting the propagation of the plague, have sent some important and curious results to Paris. The shirts, and other clothing of persons who had died with the worst forms of the disease, proved, after being steeped in a preparation, entirely harmless when worn next to the skin of the physicians. The experiment which killed the famous Dr. Valle, at the Havanna, was found innoxious at Tripoli, with that precaution; so, likewise, the dissection of bodies just dead from the plague, when they and the hands of the dissectors were well washed with the *chlourets*.

NEW-YORK OBSERVATORY.

The New-York city council have resolved to elevate the cupola of their city-hall, and convert it to the uses of an observatory. Four transparent dials are to be placed in it, which are to be illuminated at night. The sum of $1500 has been appropriated for the purchase of a turret clock, an astronomical clock, and a transit instrument, all of which are nearly completed. The Mercantile Advertiser, in relation to the subject, observes, "We may congratulate our fellow-citizens, particularly our commercial and nautical men, on the progress thus far made towards the establishment of an observatory; and we hope, ere long, to felicitate our scientific men throughout the country on a further appropriation by our corporation, for the purchase of a theodolite, and azimuth compass, and such other instruments as may be required to complete the *first public observatory in the western world.*"

LOCAL MEMORY.

Magliabechi, the Florentine librarian, remembered every book in every collection of which he had once seen a catalogue; and when he had seen a library, he remembered the place of every book in every book-case. In regard to the books he had read, his memory was such, that in more than ten thousand volumes, he could refer to the particular volume or page where any subject, argument or suggestion was to be found; so that at last he was constantly referred to by learned men, as a kind of index to the stores of almost every library in Europe.

WALKING FISH.

A fish called the hassar, in the West-Indies, possesses the singular property of travelling over land, which it invariably does, when the pouls it inhabits become dry. It is said that these fish will travel a whole night in search of their object, at the rate of three miles an hour; and they effect their march by the use of their elastic tail, with which they throw themselves forward on their arms, or front fins. The Indians say these fish carry a supply of water within them for their journey; for their bodies are always wet, and if wiped dry they speedily become moist again. The hassar makes a regular nest, in which it lays its eggs, and guards it very carefully until the spawn is hatched.—They then construct neat little cradles, of sea-weed and shells, in which, after being suckled in the evening, the young fry are rocked to sleep.—*Key West Register.*

FLYING.

The Paris Academy of Sciences recently appointed a committee to pronounce upon a scheme of flying in the air, for the human race, by means of gas or steam. The author of the scheme, a savant, named Chabrier, has been long occupied in studying the structure of birds, and the mechanism of their flight, with a view to the discovery, which he has explained in a long and learned memoir.

BEET SUGAR.

The editor of the Charleston Courier has been presented with a sample of loaf sugar, manufactured in France, from the beet-root. In flavour, it cannot be distinguished from sugar made from cane; but being much lighter, probably, it may not go so far in the uses to which it may be applied. It is a beautiful sample, perfectly chrystalised, and purely white. In appearance, it is much superior to any double refined sugar from cane he has ever seen.

It is stated in a Paris paper, that the poems of the King of Bavaria have actually been interdicted in Austria, as of a republican and seditious tendency!

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes,		*Leather,*	
Pot, ton	$145 00a	Sole, oak tanned, lb	19a22
Pearl	145 00a	—— hemlock,	18a23
Candles,		Dressed up. side,	1 75a2 62
Mould	11 1-2a12	Undressed do	1 50a2 25
Dipped	10a10 1-2	*Molasses,*	
Clover-Seed,		New-Orleans, gal	28a29
Per lb	6 1-4a7	*Oil,*	
Coffee,		Whale, gal	28a30
Havana	11a13	Sperm, summer st'd	64a65
Java	14a15	—— winter do	70a
Cotton,		Linseed, Amer	82a
Upland	8a10	*Provisions,*	
Louisiana	10a12	Beef, mess, bbl	7 50a7 75
Alabama	9a11	—— prime	5 25a5 50
Feathers,		Pork, mess	11 50a12 00
Live American, lb	35a36	—— prime	9 12a9 25
Fish,		Hams, north, lb	9a10
Dry cod, cwt	$2 12a2 37	Butter, NY dairy	12a16
Scale	1 50a1 62	Hog's Lard	5a6
Pickled, bbl	3 50a3 75	Cheese, Amer	6a7
Mackarel, No 1,	5 25a5 87	*Rice,*	
Shad, Con. mess	8 50a 9	Prime, 100lbs	2 50a3 00
Herring	3 50a3 62	*Salt,*	
Flax,		Turks-Island, bush	47a43
American	7a7 3-4	Liverpool ground	45a46
Flour & Meal,		*Sugar,*	
N. Y. super. bbl	5 25a5 37	Havana, white, lb	12a14
Western (canal)	5 38a5 50	—— brown	9a10
Rye flour	3 50a3 75	New-Orleans	7a8
Indian meal	2 25a2 37	Loaf	17a19
Grain,		Lump	15a16
Wheat, northern	1 00a1 06	*Tallow,*	
—— western	1 10a1 12	American, lb	6 1-2a7
Rye	67a	*Teas,*	
Corn, north yellow	62a65	Bohea, lb	30a32
Oats	35a37	Souchong	50a75
Barley	55a56	Hyson-skin	45a75
Beans, 7 bush's	7 50a8 00	Young-Hyson	80a1 12
Hides,		Hyson	85a1 15
LaPlata, lb	14a15	Gunpowder	1 10a1 30
S. A. horse, p'ce	1 75a1 87	Imperial	1 10a1 30
Hops,		*Tobacco,*	
First sort, lb	9a	Richmond, lb	4 1-2a6
Lumber,		Cuba	14a25
B'rds, pine, M	15 00a16 00	*Wines,*	
Plank, pine,	30 00a35 00	Madeira, gal	1 25a2 25
Scantling,	15 00a16 00	Port	75a1 75
Do oak,	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, L P	82a1 25
Shingles, b'dle	2 50a3 50	*Wool,*	
Oak timb. sq ft	20a25	Merino, Amer fl. lb	32a36
Hoops, per M	25 00a	—— pulled	32a35
Staves, pipe	38 00a40 00	Common	18a25
—— hhd	27 00a30 00	Spinning	18a33
—— bbl	21 00a22 00	Amer Hatters	20a28

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

New-York.		Newark Insur. Comp.	par
City Banks, - -	par	Trenton Banking Co.	do
Except Franklin	broken	Rahway Farm. & Mech.	do
Long-Island Bank -	par	Salem S. M. & B. Co.	1 1-2
Dutchess County -	par	Monmouth -	broken
Lansingburgh - -	par	Franklin - -	do
Bank of Albany* -	1-2	Hoboken - -	do
Albany State Bank*	do	Paterson - -	do
Do. Mech. & Farm.	do	Protection & Lomb'd	do
Do. Commercial	do	Jersey City -	do
Newburgh* - -	do	State, Trenton -	do
Columbia, Hudson	stopped	All others - -	1-2
Middle District -	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Orange County -	1-2	Philadelphia Banks	par
Catskill - -	do	Chester County -	1-2
Troy - - -	do	Delaware County -	do
Farmers', Troy* -	do	Reading - -	3-4
Mohawk - - -	do	York - - -	1
Geneva - - -	3-4	Pittsburgh - -	do
Utica - - -	do	Gettysburgh - -	do
Utica Branch - -	do	Chambersburgh -	do
Auburn - - -	do	Carlisle - -	do
Ontario - - -	do	Lancaster - -	do
Central - - -	do	Greensburgh -	5
Chenango - -	do	Brownville - -	do
Rochester - -	do	Silver-Lake -	25
Newburgh Bran. Ithaca	do	All others uncert. or	broken
Jefferson County -	do	*Maryland.*	
Wash. & Warren,	1 1-2	Baltimore banks	1-2
Niagara - -	broken	Somerset & Wor.	broken
Plattsburgh - -	do	Snowhill - -	do
Greene county -	do	Princess Ann -	do
J. Barker's Exchange	do	Cumberland - -	do
Maine.		All others	1 1-2 a 2
Bath - - -	10	*Dist. Columbia.*	
Waterville - -	do	Bank of Columbia	25
Castine - -	broken	Alexandria Mer.	broken
Wiscasset - -	do	Franklin - -	do
Kennebec - -	do	All others	1 a 1 1-2
Passamaquoddy -	do	*Virginia.*	
Hallowell & Augusta	do	All the Banks	5
All others - -	3-4	*North-Carolina.*	
New-Hampshire.		All the Banks	5
Cheshire Bank -	3-4	*South-Carolina.*	
Exeter - -	10	Charleston Banks	3
All others - -	3-4	*Georgia.*	
Vermont.		All the Banks	5
Banks of this state	1-2	*Ohio.*	
Massachusetts.		Chilicothe - -	5
Berkshire bank	broken	Marietta - -	do
Essex, Salem -	do	Steubenville -	do
Farmers', Belchertown	do	Farmers & Mec.	do
All others - -	1-2	Lancaster - -	do
Connecticut.		St. Clairsville -	do
Norwich Bank -	par	Mount-Pleasant -	do
Eagle, New-Haven	broken	Western Reserve -	do
Derby - - -	do	Columbus - -	do
Thames - - -	5-8	All others uncert. or	broken
All others - -	1-2	*Miscellaneous.*	
Rhode-Island.		New-Orleans Banks	5
Pawtucket	stopped	Michigan - -	2
All others	1-2	Detroit - -	broken
New-Jersey.		Upper-Canada, York	3
State, Newark -	par	Kingston - -	broken
Do. Elizabethtown	do	Quebec - -	3
Do. New-Brunswick	do	Montreal - -	3

* Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.

FARMERS' HOTEL.

D. M. BRAMAN informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed to the new and elegant stand, on the corner of Washington and LaFayette streets, a few rods west of his *old* stand on Genesee street, where he keeps a PUBLIC HOTEL, for the accommodation of Farmers, Travellers, Citizens, and all who may favour him with a call. He tenders his acknowledgments to a liberal public for past favours, and solicits the continuance of their patronage at his new location, which is fitted up in the best possible manner for the accommodation of customers. The House is 60 by 45 feet, three stories high, agreeably and appropriately divided into rooms, and elegantly furnished. The Barns, Sheds, &c. are new, easy of access, and every way convenient. Suffice it to say, his establishment is inferior to none. ☞ BOARD by the day, week, or month.
Utica, August 18, 1829. 33

M. BAGG'S TAVERN.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that his old Stand, at the corner of Genesee and Main streets, having been thoroughly repaired, is now completely fitted up for the accommodation of travellers and boarders. M. BAGG, in connexion with Mr. ALFRED CHURCHILL, begs leave to assure such Ladies and Gentlemen as may favour them with their custom, that every exertion shall be made to render their residence pleasant and comfortable; and they hope to merit the patronage this establishment has heretofore enjoyed from a generous public. MOSES BAGG.
Utica, Dec. 16, 1828. 51

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.
WILLIAM CLARKE.
Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. 93

DEFAULT being made in the payment of monies due on a mortgage, executed April 3, 1828, by *Isaac Powell* to *Austin Wells*, of premises situate in Vernon, Oneida county; beginning in the south line of a road from the Oneida Glass Factory to Vernon Centre, on the east side of a school-house thereon standing, and running thence south twenty-three degrees west, one chain seventy-seven links; thence north sixty-five degrees west, two chains and seventy-two links; thence north twenty-five degrees east, one chain and fifty-five links, to the south line of said road; thence along said road, south seventy degrees east, two chains sixty-three links, to the place of beginning; being one rood thirty perches, (excepting a school-house thereon, and the right to use the same for any school to be kept therein)—Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a power of sale in said mortgage, and to the statute in such case provided, said premises will be sold at public vendue, at the inn of S. Ives, in Vernon aforesaid, on the twenty-second day of May next, at ten o'clock, A. M. Dated Dec. 1, 1829. LEVI HILLS, } *Assignees.*
E. M. HILLS, }
E. ALLEN, *Att'y.* 48m6

ONEIDA HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken the new Tavern Establishment, recently fitted up by WILLIAM CLARKE, Esq. adjoining his Lottery and Exchange Office, and opposite the Ontario Branch Bank, in Genesee street. It is in excellent condition for the accommodation of company. The House is commodious, its situation central, and having been well furnished, it is presumed that it affords to the citizen or traveller as pleasant a stopping place as can be found.
SMITH COPELAND.
Utica, July 6, 1829. 27

MARSHALL'S AMBROSION.

PRICE $2.50 PER BOTTLE.

THE Proprietor has found it necessary to adopt the above term for his medicine, (now much improved by experience), which he formerly called Panacea, from the spurious compounds offered the public under the latter name. The virtues of this Medicine are so fully acknowledged, and its reputation so firmly established, that the Proprietor deems it almost superfluous to recommend it as a sovereign remedy to all those afflicted with the complaints below stated, who have not been nor can be cured by ordinary medical practice. This composition is vegetable, perfectly innocent, and an excellent *purifier* of the *blood.* From two to six bottles, generally, effect cures of the most obstinate cases.

Diseases.—Scrofula; King's Evil, ulcerated Sore Throat; Ulcers of every description, particularly Fever Sores, however old and inveterate; Mercurial Affections; Chronic Rheumatism; General Debility, Derangement of the Stomach, attended with puking; White Swellings; Diseases of the Bones and Skin, as Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Shingles, Tetters, Blotches of the Face, &c.

The following recommendation, from a highly respectable physician of this village, and certificates of cures, will, it is presumed, convince the most sceptical of the intrinsic value of this medicine:—

UTICA, *August*, 1829.

I have repeatedly used the Ambrosion, prepared by Mr. G. Marshall, in several of the diseases for which it is recommended, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of superior value, efficacy, and safety. I have administered it in some inveterate cases of ulcer, that had, for years previously, resisted every medical effort, with the most satisfactory and decisive results. I therefore consider it an extremely salutary and important remedy, and highly deserving public confidence.
NEWEL SMITH, Physician & Surgeon.
NEW-HARTFORD, *July*, 1829.

While labouring under an inveterate ulceration of the leg, of *seven years* standing, with about *fifty sores* between the knee and ankle, discharging constantly fœtid matter—irregular sleep, impaired appetite, and costive habit of body, I commenced using your medicine. Five or six bottles removed the pain and inflammation, and *healed the sores perfectly.* Though it is long since my cure, the limb remains well and sound, and my health good. A number of respectable physicians had previously attended me wi hout effect. The severity of my case is pretty well known; but I think it your duty to publish it for the benefit of such as may be similarly afflicted, and without the knowledge of so important a remedy. CATHARINE HUGGINS.

To Dr. G. Marshall.

I suffered severely, a long time, from a violent cutaneous and rheumatic affection; had received able medical aid in vain, and was rendered, by pain and loss of appetite, a cripple and mere skeleton; when I began taking your Ambrosion; a few bottles of which removed the complaint, and restored me to health.
JAMES BOARDMAN,
Barclay st. N. Y. late Captain U. S. Army.

To Dr. G. Marshall. June, 1829.

Some time after Dr. Mott had performed a difficult operation on me, for aneurism, mortification took place in one foot, dangerous ulcers were formed, and many of the bones carious. I used several bottles of your Ambrosion. The effect was, the rotten part of the bones came away, and the ulcers healed satisfactorily. The preservation of my foot is due to your medicine.
SPARHAWK PARSONS, 198, Spring st. N.Y.

To Dr. G. Marshall. July, 1829.

To be had of Messrs. WILLIAMS & Co. H. STORRS & Co. Dr. M. HITCHCOCK, and Mr. A. HITCHCOCK, Druggists, Genesee street: Dr. NEWEL SMITH, and the Proprietor, Liberty st. opposite the Clinton House, Utica, where he has established himself. Those desirous of placing themselves under the Proprietor's care, and can make it convenient to come here, will receive every attention. Communications, post paid, and orders from any part, will be promptly attended to.
☞ To guard against imposition, observe—the medicine is not genuine, without my name impressed upon the seal of each bottle, and obtained of accredited agents; printed directions accompanying it. 34
August 25, 1829. G. MARSHALL.

HITCHCOCK'S
NEWLY INVENTED SNUFF.

FOR the cure and absolute relief of Catarrh, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Headache, Fallen Sickness, and Infants troubled with Snuffles. It is an immediate relief for the above disorders, and is also found beneficial in partial attacks of the palsy, especially in elderly people; the fits having often been protracted for years. The proprietor, after more than fourteen years practice, can safely say, that he has met with nothing as a substitute for it in the above diseases. Having proved the inefficacy of a variety of catarrhal snuff in his own family, he was induced to make a trial for something more certain and efficacious, and was led to the discovery of the new invented snuff, which succeeded to admiration in his own family, and with numerous others who applied to him for relief. Numberless certificates of its good effects might be obtained; but the proprietor prefers resting it on its own merits, and the unbiassed trial of a candid public, who may wish for relief in such cases. ☞ Sold by WARNER & HARVEY, agents, Utica. *Nov.* 17, 1829. 46

SWELLED NECK,

KINGS' EVIL, OR SCROFULA, &c. &c.

MANY and fruitless were the attempts, both in Europe and America, to discover a remedy for this disease, until Dr De Bornieu, a learned physician of Europe, directed his attention to it. He has finally succeeded in compounding a medicine, which has gained an unparalleled celebrity in Europe, and is just introduced into the United States. It is recommended with entire confidence, as a sovereign remedy for swelled Neck in all its stages, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. It is entirely harmless, not containing a single particle of mercury, and may be used on children, as on others, under any circumstances whatever. The following certificates are given to show the efficacy of this valuable medicine over all others, for the cure of the above diseases, which no other medicine in existence can boast.

The following is from the Hon. Samuel Wright, who has been a member of the Legislature of the state of New-York, fourteen years:—

"NEW-YORK, *Dec.* 16, 1828.

"This certifies that I have been afflicted for nine years past, with a scrofulous disease in one of my legs, pronounced by eminent physicians of this city to be of a cancerous nature, which at times has been so bad, that I was unable to go out. Many and various have been the *pretended* remedies tried, but all in vain, until I was advised to try Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, Scrofula, &c. &c. which I am pleased to state, after using two bottles, has entirely effected a cure. "SAMUEL WRIGHT."

The following is from Mr Thomas Allen:—

"This certifies that I have been afflicted with a swelling in my neck, called Goitre, or Swelled Neck, for about six years past. I have applied to eminent physicians, and have taken every thing in the form of medicine, recommended for that disease, without receiving any benefit therefrom, and at length despaired of ever again enjoying my former health. A few weeks since, a friend informed me that Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment was an effectual remedy for my complaint. I immediately obtained it, and after using three bottles, I was restored to perfect health, to the astonishment of myself and friends. I therefore recommend it to those afflicted with the above disease as a safe and effectual remedy. Signed, "THOMAS ALLEN."

Certificate from J. Chapman, M. D.

"This certifies, that I have examined Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. and believe it to be an effectual remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.
"J. CHAPMAN, M. D."

The above valuable medicine may be obtained of
5 WARNER & HARVEY, UTICA.

ODONTICA,

A SPECIFIC FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE.

THIS article is offered to the public, in the full belief that it will be found superior to any thing of the kind ever before used. It will in most cases relieve the pain in a very short time, and has been known in numerous instances, to entirely remove that most excruciating disease, the nervous tooth-ache. It will also remove tartar from the teeth, fasten those that have become loosened, and promote a healthy state of the teeth and gums. It is extracted from a vegetable substance; is warranted to contain no injurious ingredients; and the venders are authorised to sell it at a low price.

Sold wholesale and retail, by WARNER & HARVEY, agents for Utica. *March* 10, 1829. 10

GOLDEN EYE-SALVE.

M. HITCHCOCK & Co. have received a quantity of Dr. Bonhomie's GOLDEN EYE-SALVE, which is recommended as a superior medicine for all inflamed and weak eyes. For sale at the Striped Store, No. 38, Genesee street. *Utica, Aug.* 4, 1829. 31

CHRISTIAN ALMANACK, FOR 1830.

THIS valuable Publication is now ready for delivery, at the Depository of the American Branch Tract Society, No. 145, Genesee street, next door above the Great Western Museum. Auxiliary Societies and individuals, who design to supply themselves, are reminded that the work is prepared thus early, to give ample time before the opening of the new year, to have it circulated extensively. All orders addressed to EDWARD VERNON, Agent, No. 145, Genesee street, Utica, will be promptly executed. Terms—*Cash*—To Auxiliary Societies, or to individuals to sell again, $3.50 per hundred. *August* 19, 1829. 33

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

OFFER to insure Dwelling-Houses, Stores, Mills, Manufactories, Distilleries, Barns, Goods, and every other species of insurable personal property, against

Loss or Damage by Fire,

at as low rates of premium as any similar institution in good standing.

The Ætna Insurance Company was incorporated in 1819; and the reputation it has acquired for promptness and liberality in the adjustment and payment of losses, requires no additional pledge to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage.

Persons wishing to insure can apply to Mr. JAMES VAN RENSSELAER, of Utica, who is appointed agent for the county of Oneida and vicinity, with full power to receive proposals and issue policies, without the delay necessarily attendant on an application to this office. *Hartford*, 1829. 37

DOCT. SMITH'S FAMILY ELIXIR.

IT is universally acknowledged that there is no greater desideratum than a good and cheap family medicine. The proprietor, therefore, after having bestowed considerable study on the subject, has succeeded in compounding a medicine *particularly adapted to the use of families*, and which he confidently recommends from long experience, to excel any other that has been offered, for its *safety* and *efficacy*, in the following complaints, viz:—Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Acidity and Flatulence of the Stomach and Bowels, Chronic Rheumatism, Intemperance in Eating and Drinking, and Gout, either misplaced or retrocedent. In the *complaints of children* it is peculiarly valuable, where cordial or stimulating medicines are proper, and in restoring them after being much reduced and emaciated. It will generally give immediate ease, when *griping pains* in the *stomach* and *bowels* arise from eating unripe fruit, &c. The Proprietor flatters himself that no family will be without the Elixir, when once acquainted with its usefulness. Apply to
NEWEL SMITH, Physician & Surgeon, Liberty-street, opposite the Clinton House, Utica, where he will attend to all calls in the line of his profession.
☞ Sold also by Messrs. J. WILLIAMS & Co. and WARNER & HARVEY, Druggists, Genesee street.
August 25, 1829. 34

Who wants to see, when 100 *years old?*

M. HITCHCOCK & CO. have received a large assortment of *SPECTACLES*, some of which are marked or one hundred, and to be sold at No. 38 Genesee street. *Utica, May* 22, 1829. 21

DR. STERRY'S HAIR REGENERATOR,

AND PURIFIER OF THE SKIN.

DR. STERRY, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the human hair, has, after many experiments, chemical and physical, been able to discover an article, which is now offered with the greatest confidence for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, from its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair; to prevent it from falling out, when baldness is apprehended; to restore it, when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning grey. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls; it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces an uncommon brilliancy. When used on the skin, it softens it, and removes all sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples, redness and roughness, whatever. It is superior to any cosmetic, as it leaves the skin a natural freshness and blooming appearance;—whereas rouge closes the pores, and causes wrinkles and roughness, and requires renewing every day.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK & Co. Striped Store, 38, Genesee street, Utica. *July* 28, 1829. 30

DR. ROBERTS'
WELCH MEDICAMENTUM,

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever & Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious Disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum, will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled spirits. CERTIFICATES.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

I certify, that I have been afflicted for several years, with liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most celebrated physicians in England, Ireland, and New-York, which has done me no good. Providentially I have received some of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, which has given me great relief, and I am able to attend to business. It has restored my appetite, and relieved my liver complaint, indigestion, costiveness and flatulency; and I am in better health than I have been for many years. I do believe if I had taken the Medicamentum in the early stage of my complaint, I should have been cured immediately; and I recommend it to those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with these complaints. T. O'NEIL.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

SIR—I have taken Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, according to direction, for a very severe attack of gout and rheumatism in one of my feet and legs. It was so severe, that I was compelled to use a crutch, when walking. After taking the Medicamentum, I commenced getting better; and in three days I am nearly well, and have put on my shoe